

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 154.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1913.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
B. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at	Tons
10th August	Saleette	6000	Mongolia	10000
13th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
20th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
27th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
4th October	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
11th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
18th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
25th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at	Tons
23rd August	Saleette	6000	Mongolia	10000
30th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
6th September	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
13th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
20th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
27th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
4th October	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
11th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
18th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000
25th "	Arabia	8000	Marseilles	10000

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER."
The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, LONDON and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES, Rs. 54 or Rs. 495 Rs. 82 or Rs. 742.
To LONDON, Rs. 67 or Rs. 525 Rs. 94 or Rs. 792.
To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to
A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent.

SHIPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Kawachi	A. Christ	6000	14th Aug.	6th Aug.
Yusen	S. Murasu	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Yusen	J. C. Rich	5750	7th Sept.	19th Sept.
Yusen	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Oct.
Yusen	T. Hori	6125	5th Oct.	17th Oct.
Yusen	V. K. M.	4925	19th Oct.	31st Oct.
Yusen	A. Christ	6125	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Yusen	S. Murasu	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
LTD.

Intend to deep-sea Steamer as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer Tons Sailing Date. Time Route
LINGA .. 2185 Fri. 29th Aug. 6 a.m. Direct
KOLA .. 1205 Thu. 4th Sept. 6 a.m. Direct
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(weekly).
S.S. Kola, 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 4th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).
S.S. Barjora, 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 4th September calling at Karachi Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bundar Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain, Bushire, Kuwait Mahomera and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).
Steamer Tonnage Sailing on
PALAMCOTTA 3413 Thursday, 4th Sept.
HINDOLA .. 3358 .. 18th ..
PENTAKOTA .. 3418 .. 2nd October.
PUNDUA .. 3305 .. 16th October.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Lumpu Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transshipping at Durban to the Steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS.
*COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. CHINDWARA 5,192 tons, on or about 30th August, 1913.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct).
Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
28th August, 1913.
161



FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE
MARINE PROFITS
AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hamam St., Fort.

THE GREAT COMBINE
OF
STEAM EXPERIENCE
GAS AND
ELECTRICITY EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING Co.,
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.
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BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbai (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.
Authorized and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. & A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
180

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1905.
REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C.
AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CANNORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SURKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL AND DHULIA temporarily closed.)
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2 1/2 per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.
RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS are given, on terms arranged against approved security.
SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.
STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.
Gold and Silver imported for constituents.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.
CHONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 32,500
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Surkhar, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.
The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.
JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on **SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS** at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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Established 1906.
Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozesah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

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(Funds invested in Government Securities.)
Authorized Capital 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital 25,00,000
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Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.
WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

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Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The British Crown
Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

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WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions. Clothes Treated Antiseptically. Original colour of garments retained. REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
44, PRINCE BUILDINGS,
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
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Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings ... per 50 Rs. 3-0
Dindigul Bouquets, ... 50 .. 2-12
Dindigul Torches, ... 50 .. 2-8
Dindigul Rocks, ... 50 .. 2-8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long 50 .. 2-0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

INSURANCE.

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
Office:— 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1912.
Policies issued.. 6,825 for £2,458,161
New Premiums (1912) £112,664
Annual Income £1,481,521
Assets £10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies £29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates. Assurance, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply:—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

DRINK
VITTEL
GRAND SOURCE
The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bicarbonate sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.
Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.
To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.
Keep the body pure by keeping the system active and healthy.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged Rs. 2. For lines 0 4 Minimum charge 1 0 CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER for News Dept. Apply personally, MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, too lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Qualified draughtsmen, able to work in an Architect's firm. Apply to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0389

WANTED, A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality on a salary of Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 800 by annual increments of Rs. 50 P. M. with conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 P. M. Applications stating qualifications and previous service and enclosing testimonials to be submitted to the President, Hyderabad Sind Municipality, before 25th September, 1913. 306

WANTED SITUATION by an all-round newspaper PRINTER. Prepare to give three months' trial. Understands Lino work also. Apply Box 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AN IMPOSER for news dept. Previous experience essential. Apply Box 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED COMPOSITORS for news dept. Apply Box 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Purchasers for PHOTOGRAPH LENSES of well-known makers and good hand Cameras. Prices very cheap. Apply M. B. MISTRY, Maroya Hill, Godivala's Block, Mazagaon.

WANTED—A LADY or a GENTLEMAN first class traveller for canvassing in States for a book. Experienced persons should apply mentioning the salary wanted—Khosla Bros. Lahore.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for Barwani Bank. The candidates must have banking experience. Hindi knowing preferred. Apply with testimonials and lowest pay acceptable to the Managing Director, Barwani Bank.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, by a competent Accountant, 7 years, practical experience in Joint Stock Companies and Banks. Will go uncountry. Excellent references. Age 25. Apply "M. C. L." c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately Graduate strong in English and Sanskrit for Matriculation classes. Salary Rs. 50—50, or higher according to qualifications. Christian preferred. Apply PRINCIPAL, Canadian Mission College, Indore.

WANTED an experienced Surveyor who knows Level and Theodolite work well. Past testimonials and salary required. To Narayanrao and Ruttonshaw, Contractors, Khadi Dist. Thana. Good salary to able man. NARAYANRAO & RUTTONSHAW, Contractors.

WANTED AT ONCE, A PROFESSOR of Mathematics for the Krishnachandra College, Hetampur. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 120, according to qualifications. Free Quarters and Prospects. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

MSS. COPYING—Expert Typist undertakes to copy manuscripts during spare hours. Good shorthand writer. Terms moderate. Please apply K. L., c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A beautiful GARDEN, near Auranga river, Bulsar. Apply Box 500, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A second hand Bicycle, in good order. Apply Box 501, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A FOX TERRIER BITCH—about 9 months old—offers to: Box 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A NEW BICYCLE. Best English make, Price Rs. 80. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0855

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 28th and 29th proximo, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instrument Act 1881.

R. AITKEN, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer. Bombay, 27th August, 1913. 309

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1913, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered. 2. From that date the Punjab Mail will leave Bombay at 17-15 and arrive Delhi at 21-0. Between Delhi and Lahore the Up and Down Punjab Mails will run via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur. Passengers for the D. U. K. Railway will have to change at Delhi unless occupying the Kalka through carriage. 3. The 5 Down Punjab Mail train that starts from Bombay on the 30th August, 1913, will on arrival at Delhi Junction at 23 hours on 31st August, 1913, run to Lahore via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur instead of via the D. U. K. Railway. Passengers for stations on the D. U. K. Railway will have to change into the E. I. Railway train on arrival at Delhi Junction unless occupying the Kalka through carriage. 4. Further particulars can be obtained from sheet time tables exhibited at stations or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager. Bombay, 27th August, 1913. 262

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1913.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

H. M.		H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35
22-25	Arr. Manmad	Dep. 7-24
9-18	" Bhopal	" 21-16
11-4	" Bina	" 18-32
13-25	" Jhansi	" 15-57
15-14	" Gwalior	" 13-48
17-45	" Agra Cantonment	" 11-14
18-41	" Multai	" 10-19
21-0	Dep. Delhi	Arr. 8-0
21-30	Dep. Meerut Cantonment	" 7-45
22-0	" Meerut Cantonment	" 5-59
1-24	" Saharanpur	" 3-58
3-0	" Amballa Cantonment	" 2-11
5-18	" Ludhiana	" 23-44
6-24	" Jalandhar	" 22-37
8-4	" Amritsar	" 21-1
9-33	" Lahore	" 20-0
16-5	" Rawalpindi	" 13-32
20-15	Arr. Peshawar Cantonment	" 8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

H. M.				H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus,	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8-0
21-30	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-45
2-45	Dep.	Amballa	Dep.	2-11
3-40	Dep.	Amballa	Arr.	1-50
5-33	Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-13
6-11	Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-13
12-45	Arr.	Simla	Dep.	0-18
BETWEEN-BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.				
Down.			Up.	
H. M.				H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25	Dep.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14-0	Arr.	Jhansi	Arr.	14-20
16-20	Dep.	Orai	Dep.	13-14
16-55	Arr.	Cawnpore	Arr.	11-52
20-0	Arr.	Lucknow	"	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS.

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES

and all kinds of

RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,

DRUG STORES.

21, SURREY STREET, STRAND,

LONDON, W. C.

(RENEWED 1913)

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SALE OF 100 TONS RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will by order of Messrs. Jamshedji Sorabji and Co., timber merchants and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Byramji Jiwaji Jamsaji and Co. building contractors sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 1st day of September, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Basin at Sewree the following:

100 tons, Brown Star Indian First Class Rangoon Teak squares (Beams) of Messrs. Wallace and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within eight days from the day of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., attorneys for the Vendors: Oriental Building or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th August 1913. 252

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, large dining table and without arm chairs, mirror, back side board and dumbwaiters, table, hall and hanging lamps, rich carpets, oil paintings and oleographs, drawing-room sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, rich ornate stands, cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door sofas and gown almayrah, cloth and gown presses chest of drawers, copper and aluminium motor car, speed 30 miles per hour, etc. etc. The property of a "gentleman." Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at first floor, Captain House, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, sofas, arm chairs, cabinets, ornate, carpets, table and hall lamps, one cottage piano single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almayrah, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, teapots, tables, Jost fan, pictures, utensils, etc. etc. the property of R. H. Street, Esq., and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on Friday the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the building materials of the front (western) end of the building situate at the junction of Wellington Street and First Marine Streets.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FERRY AT OLD NAGPADA ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, at the premises under instructions of Mr. Abdul Kadar Hajji Ismail Gul Mahomed and Mr. Jussuf Sonjee Jarpia and Jambai widow of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo trustees of the estate of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of April, 1910, and further charge dated the 9th day of December, 1910, both made between the said mortgagor of the first part and Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the second part, and the said Jussuf Sonjee Jarpia and Jambai widow of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo trustees of the estate of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgagor, of further charge dated the 22nd day of April, 1912, and the 1st day of July, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said Abdul Kadar Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the other part the following property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual fardandari tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Nagpada Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 3293, and 2403, and Street Nos. 44-50, Old Nagpada Cross Lane and 513-23 Memonwada Road, and bounded as follows—On or towards the west by Memonwada Road, or to towards the south by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Molvi Nizamuddin and bearing New Survey No. 3084.

The above property will be sold off positively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matbhau Gametran and Madan, Solicitors, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong English-built rubber-tyred miniature brougham, in very good order.

2 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey arab, aged, quiet in harness.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 18th September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 58, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years—

Lot No. I. Plot No. 58, 451 sq. yds.—This plot has frontages on four roads, known as Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Street Lane.

Lot No. II. Plot No. 5, 684 sq. yds.—This is an excellent building site. It has frontage of about 46 ft. on Sandhurst Road and 131 ft. on 1st Patthan Road.

Lot No. III. Plot No. 6, 525 sq. yds.—A compact plot in building land. It has a frontage of 50 ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 90 ft. 5 in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. IV. Plot No. 7, 547 sq. yds.—This is a choice plot of building land. It has a frontage of 54 ft. on Sandhurst Road and 89 ft. 7 in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. V. Plot No. 68, 567 sq. yds.—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53 ft. 10 in. on Sandhurst Road, and 89 ft. on Kumbharwada Road.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanies will also be allowed near the roads.

All the above plots are situated close to Tram Lines, and in very thickly populated part of the City. Sandhurst Road, will shortly be continued through the Elphinstone Bridge, thus giving direct access to the docks. All the plots are admirably suited for the erection of shops.

All persons interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the Auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site, and all other particulars, apply to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1913

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THE Bombay Chronicle

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ASSETS

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S GAME AT POONA.

PRESIDENCY v. HINDUS.

FORM AND TEAMS.

The Presidency Europeans meet the Hindus to-day in the capital of the Deccan and as strong teams are taking the field on both sides, the game is likely to provide some very interesting sport. Cricket enthusiasts will very much miss Col. R. M. Poore, who is at present stationed at Bangalore. There are few more punishing bats in India to-day than this great Hampshire amateur, and those who saw him last year at the Poona meeting, treat the Parsi bowling with a superb confidence all his own and making the bowling look simple as A.B.C., know that he is still in the front rank of great batsmen. It is, to be hoped, however, that he may be able to get away from Bangalore to come down to Bombay for the Quadrangular contest. Another notable absentee is Kerr, who showed excellent form in Bombay, last week, while playing for the Poona Gymkhana against the Bombay Gymkhana. But notwithstanding these two absences,

amateur, is a splendid bat and should run up a tall score. Dobbie, of the Sherwood Foresters, who will probably lead the Presidency attack, possesses an effective leg-break. He has secured some very fine analyses this season.

F. F. Stileman is a fine bat, who has made many useful contributions to the Bombay Gymkhana scores this year.

L. G. Colbeck, the Cambridge Blue and he Middlesex, amateur, is another fine bat, who might be expected to run up a big score this week. He watches the ball very carefully and once set, his is a most difficult wicket to dislodge.

Salter, of the Indore College, who had played for Gloucestershire, is a fine all-rounder. He earned a "Blue" two years ago.

Wilson is a good trundler, who had fine analyses against the Parsis and the Mahomedans last year.



Major GRIEG,
(Captain Presidency Team.)

tees, the Presidency might be regarded as a strong all-round combination, perhaps not quite so strong in attack but quite strong in defence with such fine bats as Major Greig, Captain Goldie and others. The Presidency are to be congratulated at last in having succeeded in roping in Captain Goldie. The Sussex amateur is a splendid bat and should prove one of the mainstays of the Presidency this week. The Presidency have got good trundlers in Twiss, Dobbie and Wilson. The Hindus have been unfortunate in losing the services of their ex-captain C. V. Mehta, who has declined the Selection Committee's invitation to play. Nevertheless their team is both a strong batting and bowling side, and should render a good account of itself, especially on a dry wicket. In Vithal, Pai and Gunpat they have got a triplet of really sound batsmen, while in Balu, Joshi and Sempere they possess a formidable bowling trio. The Presidency are an undoubtedly superior batting combination to the Hindus, who, however, possess stronger powers of attack than their opponents. The strength of both sides is evenly balanced and it would be difficult to forecast the result of the contest with anything like certainty. The Presidency, however, have an advantage in that all their players are tried veterans; a fact which counts for much in international cricket when 'nerves' play an important part.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Major J. G. Greig, still the premier batsman in India, will skipper the Presidency. It is needless to say anything at all about the "great little man," as his name is a household word among cricketing circles in India.

Captain Goldie, the Sussex

Captain Houghton is a fine bat and a fairly good change-bowler. Last year he was credited with some very useful scores for the Presidency.

Gould is a sound bat, who only the other day, scored 70 against the Bombay Gymkhana bowling.

Captain Green-Armstrong is a good all-round man, who might be expected to prove very useful at Poona.

Captain Twiss is a fast bowler but as a batsman he is rather shaky.

THE HINDUS.

M. D. Pai, who will skipper the team, is one of the finest bats the Hindus possess and is also a brilliant field. His selection as skipper of the team has caused some surprise and no little heart burning and though he has been playing for the Hindu Gymkhana team for the last several years, he has never once been its captain, and now, all of a sudden, has been called upon to step into the more difficult position of helmsman of the Hindu representative Eleven.

P. Baloo, the finest bowler the Hindus have ever produced, will lead the attack against the Presidency, and on his performance with the ball will, in the main, depend the chances of his side's success or failure. He has been a tower of strength to his side for the last few years and in fact it is difficult to imagine a Hindu representative eleven without this great trundler. He is, besides being the finest bowler on the Hindu side, also a steady and cautious bat and has in the past hit up many a useful score for the Hindus.

S. K. Diveker, the wicket-keeper, is a steady bat. He is a good man behind the stumps but is inferior as a stumper to the great Indian wicket-keeper, Seshachari. The latter only lately returned from England and the

Committee seem to have selected Diveker instead of him with the mistaken idea that Seshachari had no practice in England. The splendid manner in which Seshachari kept wicket for the Hindu Gymkhana, last Sunday must have come as an eye-opener to the Selection Committee, and he is sure to be asked to keep wicket for the Hindus in the Quadrangular contest in Bombay.

P. Vithal is the best bat the Hindus possess and if his colleagues only played with half his confidence, there would be fewer Hindu collapses to be recorded. His graceful style is a delight to watch and his hard, clean hitting provides a rare batting treat. He is, besides, a smart field.

P. Gunpat is another fine dashing bat and last year justified his selection by making big scores against some of the best English professional bowlers in Calcutta. He is the most brilliant field on the Hindu side.

S. M. Joshi of Poona has lately developed remarkable powers of attack and great things are expected of him by his colleagues. He is a moderate bat.

H. L. Sempere of Karachi would be a most useful bowler for his side if he did not always bowl off the wicket. He possesses an immaculate length and would be a great bowler but for the above-mentioned defect. He is a fairly good bat.

Deodhar of Poona is a fine bat and has made some useful scores for his club against the Poona Gymkhana this season.

K. Swami is a formidable bat if he gets going. Is also a good field.

Rasker of Poona is a good bat and a fairly good change bowler.

The following teams will take the field to-day:—

THE PRESIDENCY.

1. Major Greig (Capt.).
2. Captain Goldie.
3. Mr. Dobbie.
4. Mr. F. F. Stileman.
5. Mr. L. G. Colbeck.
6. Mr. Salter.
7. Mr. Wilson.
8. Captain Houghton.
9. Mr. Gould.
10. Captain Twiss.
11. Captain Green Armytage.

THE HINDUS.

1. Mr. M. D. Pai (Capt.).
2. Mr. P. Baloo.
3. Mr. L. H. Sempere.
4. Mr. S. M. Joshi.
5. Mr. J. M. Rasker.
6. Mr. S. K. Diveker.
7. Mr. P. Vithal.
8. Mr. P. Gunpat.
9. Mr. D. B. Deodhar.
10. Mr. K. K. Swami.
11. A. N. Other, in place of Mr. Mehta.

PRESIDENCY-PARSI MATCH.

Mr. J. S. Warden, one of the finest bats the Parsis possess, has been laid up with a strong attack of lumbago for the last five days, and it is not quite certain whether he will be able to participate in the Presidency-Parsi match at Poona next week. His absence will seriously handicap the Parsis, for besides being a brilliant bat, he is also a fine bowler. In the event of his not being able to go down to Poona, P. D. Chothia will fill his place, while the former's brother, P. S. Warden, will most likely be selected as a reserve.

These Pierrots, for the most part, represented Government House. Miss Nesbith, Miss Rarie, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Meyer, combined with Major Greig, Captain Gordie, Mr. Wilson, Captain Kay, Captain Egerton, Mr. Hogg, Captain Lawrence and Mr. Reginalds to appear as the Mauve Pierrots. Very many of the common or garden Pierrots were additionally in evidence. The supper-room otherwise known as

FANCY DRESS DANCE.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE POONA GYM.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 26.

The usual Fancy Dress Dance at the Gymkhana Club was held last night. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by



Mr. F. STILEMAN,
(Bombay Gymkhana.)

Captain Vaughan, A. D. C., were present and left before midnight under similar honours to what they received on arrival, the Band of the 117th Maharattas having struck up the National Anthem.

The scene in the Dance-room, when dancing progressed, was one of kaleidoscopic fascination, and undoubtedly the most fascinating figures in the room were the fourteen Mauve Pierrots who did honour to Lady Willing-



Mr. GUNPAT,
(Hindu Gymkhana.)

don's favourite colour. These Pierrots, for the most part, represented Government House. Miss Nesbith, Miss Rarie, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Meyer, combined with Major Greig, Captain Gordie, Mr. Wilson, Captain Kay, Captain Egerton, Mr. Hogg, Captain Lawrence and Mr. Reginalds to appear as the Mauve Pierrots. Very many of the common or garden Pierrots were additionally in evidence. The supper-room otherwise known as

the Badminton Shed transformed into elegance and attraction, was assailed long after midnight, and here once again did the Mauve Pierrots create somewhat of a sensation by their grouping. A revelation in connection with the Dance was the readiness with which a Cowboy stooped to conquer a beautiful Norwegian maid, a German Jew a pretty Quaker Girl, Charles Surface Pharaoh's lovely daughter, a Railway Porter, a Mauve Pierrot, the comrade of one of the blushing Japanese girl, and the rest of it. If ever contract made the heart grow fonder, it was further revealed in the amusing incongruity of the revellers. For example, a Court Jester danced with a winsome Brahmin Lady. The Glad Eye was fixed on the firmament, a Black Pierrot was entranced and by a Mauve Pierrot in a two-step. Ali bin Talib forgot that he owned a racing string while peering into the eyes of a bewitching Gypsy, and so on. It would be invidious, even dangerous, to attempt to institute a comparison of the Ladies' costumes. The verdict in question was: "That were lovely." The dance gave over in time for Tuesday morning's Hunt. Unfortunately we have not been able to conjure up many of the beautiful costumes displayed, but to conjure up visions of that fairy night is sufficient for a month at least.

LIST OF DRESSES.

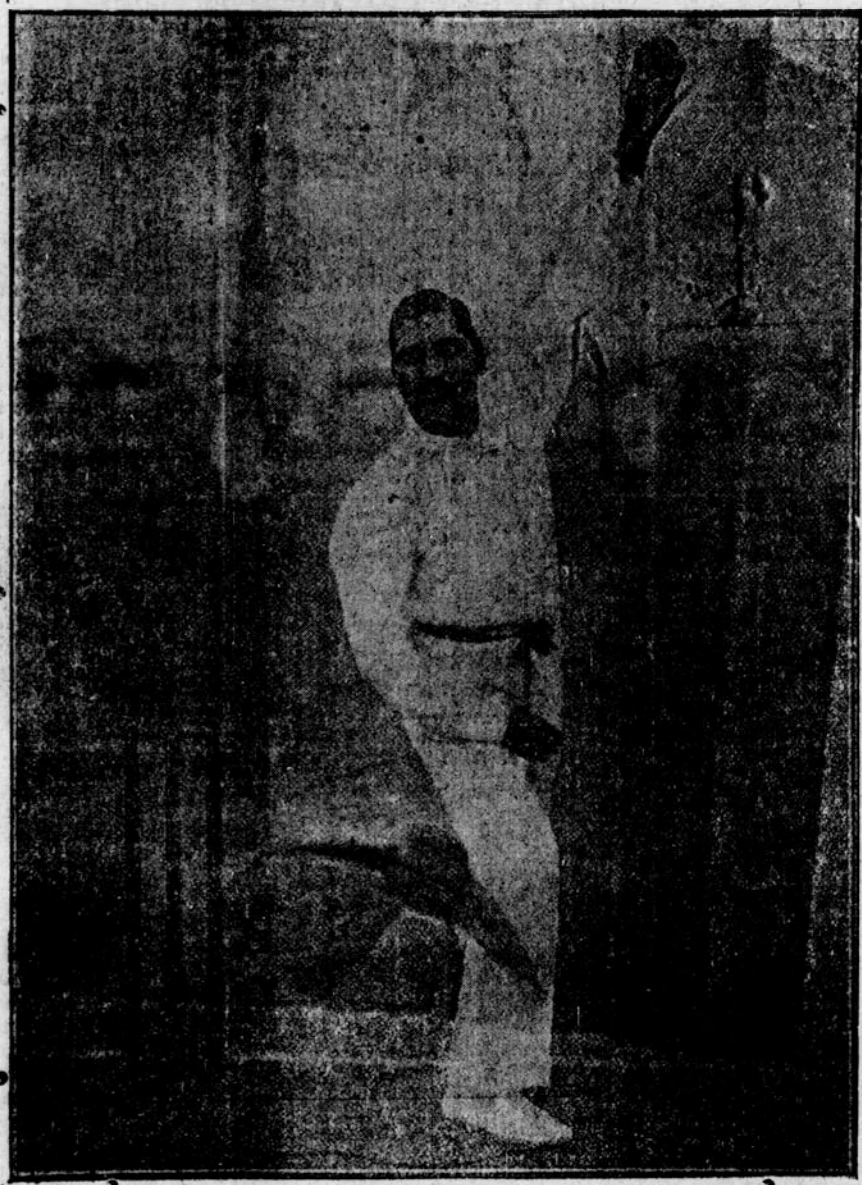
The following abridged list conveys a necessarily incomplete idea of the scene in the Dance-room:—

LADIES.

Mrs. Stewart, Country Life; Mrs. Berry, Norwegian Maid; Mrs. Bain, Evening Dress; Mrs. Maule, Night; Mrs. Conolly, Quaker Girl; Mrs. Walker, Poudre; Mrs. Wickham, Dutch Girl; Mrs. Wickham, Evening Dress; Miss Benrice, Early Victorian; Miss Chambers, Roman Lady; Mrs. Thistleton-Dyer, Snooker; Mrs. Rossac, Pharaoh's Daughter; Mrs. Meyer, Mauve Pierrot; Miss Lloyd, Mauve Pierrot; Mrs. Davie, Mauve Pierrot; Mrs. Reynolds, Mauve Pierrot; Mrs. Warren, Mauve Pierrot; Mrs. Kay, Mauve Pierrot; Mrs. Hogg, Mauve Pierrot; Miss Beaumont-Nesbith, Mauve Pierrot; Mrs. Palin, Evening Dress; Mrs. Beale, Evening Dress; Miss Brown, Evening Dress; Mrs. Brown-Mason, Evening Dress; Mrs. Bolton, Brahmin Lady; M. Scudamore, Haymaker; Miss Brown, Evening Dress; Miss Fitzgibbon, Evening Dress; Mrs. Hill, Evening Dress; Miss Hill, Evening Dress; Mrs. Caddell, 1850; Mrs. Donovan, Fortune-telling Gipsy; Mrs. Houghton, Japanese; Mrs. Morris, Japanese; Mrs. Venn-Ellis, Evening Dress; Mrs. Beaumont, Evening Dress; Mrs. Baddley, Evening Dress; Mrs. Shakespeare, Poudre; Mrs. Forbes, Tribby; Mrs. Murphy, Fortune Teller; Miss Maine, Evening Dress; Miss Taylor, Kashmiri Girl; Mrs. Atkinson, Evening Dress; Mrs. Symons, Evening Dress; Miss Greene, South Sea Island; Mrs. Benn, Weldon's Journal; Miss Hill, Queen of Hearts; Miss Woodhouse, Dutch Peasant; Mrs. Baker, Evening Dress; Mrs. Cooper, Evening Dress.

GENTLEMEN.

Mr. E. J. Racketts, Evening Dress; Capt. Beaumont, Evening Dress; Col. Forbes, Evening Dress; Capt. W. H. Anderson, Pierrot; Mr. P. Willmot, Pink Coat; Capt. Notidge, Evening Dress; Mr. F. F. Hudson, Evening Dress; Mr. A. C. Hayter, Pierrot; Mr. R. H. Bradley, Pierrot; Capt. Byatt, Corsican; Mr. E. L. Sherbrooke, Corsican; Mr. E. G. Powell, Corsican; Aga Sha Bhook Shah, Evening Dress; Capt. Monteath, Evening Dress; Mr. E. Heath, Montenegrin; Mr. W. S. J. Shaw, Turkish; Evening Dress; Major H. Hulseberg, The Buny Hug; Mr. H. S. Hutchinson, Baba Sahib; Mr. C. J. Dickson, Ali bin Talib; Mr. S. V. Eirrem-Hickson, Pierrot; Mr. R. G. Stokes, Pierrot; Capt. Lloyd, Cowboy; Capt. Gibbons, 57th Foot, 1782; Major Maule, Cowboy; Mr. E. E. Peckles, Dutchman; Mr. J. E. Knowles, 57th Foot; Major Stewart, Chef; Capt. Davis, Turkish Delight; Mr. C. J. J. Fox, The Fox; Mr. H. R. Irwin, Charles Surface; Mr. Davenport, Black Pierrot; Mr. Courtis, White Pierrot; Mr. Plowden, and Mr. Mundy, The Nuts; Mr. Weatherall,



Mr. P. BALOO,
(The Hindu Bowler.)

HOLIKA SAMMELAN SPORTS.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

The Holika Sammelan Committee, during the four days of their operations at the time of the Shimga festival organized as an important part of their work sports for school boys. About 350 boys from various Parsi and Hindu schools in Bombay joined the competition. There were 15 events including long jump, high jump, race, foot-ball cricket, and other games which were witnessed by very large crowds. The successful competitors in these sports were given prizes worth about Rs. 75, on Monday evening at a meeting in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, presided over by Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., the foremost cricket player among the Hindus. Mr. K. R. Korgaonkar, B.A., LL.B., one of the Secretaries of the Committee, proposed and Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., seconded that Mr. Mehta should take the chair on the occasion. Mr. S. G. Devrukhar, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Committee, spoke about the work of the Holika Sammelan. Then Mr. Mehta distributed the prizes. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, one of the Secretaries of the Holika Sammelan, thanked Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, B.A., who took great pains in organizing these sports and running them successfully for three days. The proceedings were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the President by Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. A. V. Thakur.

GOLF IN POONA.

HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL'S CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 27.

The following are the results of the competition for the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill's Cup:—

FIRST ROUND.

H. G. D. Turnbull (6) beat Major Lawson (3) at 20th hole.
Capt. Monteith (scratch) beat Major Jourdain (12) by 2 up.

WAR SECRETARY IN PERIL.

STRAY SHOT WHISTLES OVER HIS HEAD.

An alarming experience befell Colonel Seely, the Secretary of State for War, while witnessing competition shooting on the field firing range at Foxhills, Aldershot, on August 1. Colonel Seely was standing with Sir Douglas Haig and other officers when a bullet whistled over his head.

It was found on investigation that one of the competitors had forgotten to close the safety catch of his rifle.

The incident occurred while a whole company of men with loaded rifles was advancing to a hillock which would give them a view of an enemy represented by targets located on a spur of the hills.

Suddenly a rifle cracked out, a puff of dust rose up some yards in front of the advancing company, and then the ball, ricocheting from the ground, hummed over the heads of Colonel Seely and the officers on the hill-top. Colonel Seely showed no alarm at the incident. It is, of course, not the first time that Colonel Seely has been under fire. He served with distinction in the South African War, winning the D.S.O., and it was during his absence on that campaign that he was first returned to Parliament.

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M. ANATOLE FRANCE AB

INCIDENTS OF A MOTOR

M. Anatole France is at present making a tour on the Continent in the motor-car of a friend, with whom he has crossed the frontier of Russia, and proposes to visit Stockholm, says the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The "Gil Blas" relates an amusing incident which occurred when M. France was passing through Innsbruck. While crossing the hall of his hotel, M. France saw the manager and porter in discussion with a messenger who carried a superb bouquet of flowers; the messenger was insisting that it was for a gentleman who had arrived at the hotel, and the officials declared that no such name as that which he gave was known there. M. France asked to look at the bouquet, and found that it had attached to it a card with the inscription:—"To Monsieur Bergeret, a token of admiration." He informed the manager with a smile that the bouquet was intended for him and carried it off. An hour later an energetic member of the German police force arrived at the hotel to make inquiries about the mysterious visitor who inscribed one name in the visitors' book and received bouquets in another. He was conducted to M. France, who explained the mystery, and the police official retired with apologies. At another German town M. France passed in a restaurant a German student lunching with a book propped before him, which evidently interested him more than his lunch. Glancing at the book, M. France saw that it was "Les Dieux ont soif"; he asked the surprised student to lend it him for a moment, and the surprise of the student changed to delight when the book was handed back to him with the author's signature on the fly-leaf.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

DURHAM L. I. (1) BEAT

B. A. C. (0).

A POOR DISPLAY.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Bombay Athletic Club would not survive the semi-final round, and their defeat last evening by the only point scored in the match, came somewhat as a surprise on the form shown by the B. A. C. in their games against the Y. M. C. A. and the G. I. P. Railway. It was expected that a margin of three or four goals would separate the victors from the vanquished. The display of the Durhams, however, was extremely tame, and although they had the game all their own way during forty-five out of the sixty minutes, they were unable to score except once, when the game was thirty minutes old, when Kilgour smashed in a "snorter" which found the net off Navin's hand. The most brilliant feature of the evening's play was the display by Navin at goal. He saved many a time with an assurance and brilliancy that secured for him rounds of applause. This was specially noticeable in the second half, when the Civilian team was practically hemmed in their own territory.

The forward line of the Durhams, though frequently indulging in pretty passing movements, even after making allowances for a slippery ball, lacked the finish so necessary in goal-getting. Lobb, at centre-half, was again a tower of strength, and again gave his forwards most advantageous openings.

Defence of the B. A. C. worked very well. The James brothers doing well, and Navin seemed in his best form. They played up fairly well, but did not come to the mark. The forward line of the B. A. C. during the last fifteen minutes of the initial period played up well, especially Templeton, who showed most exhilarating dash, but during the rest of the game they came very seldom into the picture.

THE GAME.

The opening stages of the game saw the Durhams on the attack, and for quite fifteen minutes the military forwards worried the defence of the B. A. C. The Civilian transferring play to the other end, James sent in a shot from nearly half the field, which almost caught Rennard napping. Moir securing possession a little later placed beautifully in front of goal. Templeton headed in, but Rennard cleared just in the nick of time, the Athletics appealing for a goal. Shortly after Templeton sent in a ground shot, which Rennard flung himself and punched the ball out of play while on the ground. The Athletic came on with a rush just as the whistle sounded for half-time.

DURHAM L. I. 0
B. A. C. 0

The Durhams continued to press and Lobb receiving from a melee in the goal-mouth sent in a hot shot, which bounced back to him from the living wall. He sent the rebound sailing harmlessly over the crossbar. Hemmett on one occasion got past both James but the best he could do with only the goal-keeper to beat was to send it outside. The B. A. C. rallied towards the closing period for a few moments, but the backs cleared easily. The Durhams were on the attack when the whistle sounded full-time, result:

DURHAM L. I. 1
B. A. C. 0

The teams were:
Durham L. I.—Rennard, (goal); Beven and Lowe, (backs); Dearlove, Lobb and McNally, (halfbacks); Stead, Ramsay, Hemmett, Kilgour and Race, (forwards).

Bombay Athletic Club.—Navin, (goal); James and James, (backs); Butt, Finnigan and Clarke, (halves); Harwood, Templeton, Murray, Downes and Moir, (forwards).

Referee.—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAYS GAME.

ROYAL SCOTS V. LOYAL NORTH LANC.

LESLIE SPRINTING CUP.

The Royal North Lanes won easily against the Sherwood Foresters—

THURBY (1)

SPENCER (2)

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Surrey beat Gloucester, at Bristol, by 303 runs.

Sussex beat Warwick, at Brighton, by six wickets.

Kent beat Northants, at Dover, by five wickets.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MO TED SPORTS.

Those who attended the Mounted Sports yesterday although the crowd was larger than usual, were not rewarded with quite so good an exhibition, for the most part, as recent competitions have led us to expect. The general standard is certainly above that of last year, but yesterday's fell somewhat short, especially in the half section jumping where the number of young horses, were not, as yet used to jumping in company, although clearing the fences well, they did not dress so satisfactorily.

FIRST EVENT.

TILTING AT THE RING.—clearing a small fence and taking the peg. This was won by Mr. A. E. Baird, who last year did quite well in this branch of the sports. The second place was taken by Mr. C. Bowes-Lyon with Captain Browning third. It might be urged on the general run of competitors that pace counts a very great deal as regards the marks awarded, it is more exhilarating to the spectators and is certainly an immense advantage when taking double or triple pace. One or two of the runs were scarcely more than a canter.

SECOND EVENT.

LADIES TROTTERING RACE.—Mrs. Hughes won this being her second this season. Mrs. Sandford having won on the last occasion. Mrs. Turner-Green was second.

THIRD EVENT.

HALF-SECTION JUMPING.

The half-section jumping already referred to required two rounds to decide between five couples, on the second of which Mrs. Turner-Green and Mr. Webster, the only "mixed" pair competing gained deserved applause for a neatly jumped round. They had however lost too many points in the first, Mr. Webster's horse rushing the last two jumps badly.

Mr. N. M. Morris and Mr. C. H. Allen led on points up to the last fence where Mr. Allen's horse got too far and front with the result that both jumped badly. Their horses are both very young, but jump splendidly individually. Their dressing like that of most other pairs left much to be desired however. It is to be feared that few competitors availed themselves of the practice jumps previous to yesterday, that is as regards jumping together.

Messrs. E. G. Pearson and B. N. Aylward won after two very good rounds, Pearson's spirited pony jumping high and well.

Major Novis and Mr. C. Bowes-Lyon were second but little inferior to the winners.

FOURTH EVENT.

"DUCK" APPLE RACE.—In this event the competitors rode round the course over a jump, dismounted and held their horses while endeavouring to secure an apple placed in a bucket of water, with their teeth, returning with the apple in their mouths over the jump. This provided the usual amusement.

Most competitors dropped the apple and were disqualified. Mr. Carpenter, who got away next to last, to finish second, Mr. Pearson again carrying off first honours.

Mr. Spence provided an entertainment all by himself. He secured the apple after strenuous efforts, there being but little water in the bucket, thereby gaining vast applause and damaging a molar.

FIFTH EVENT.

PONY SCURRY.—This was the next item and was won by Mr. Pearson on Buccaneer, Mr. R. H. Stranger on Kim being second.

SIXTH EVENT.

THE HORSE SCURRY.—The Horse Scurry followed immediately. Mr. C. H. Allen and Mr. F. G. Kennedy who were first away from a rather bad start, due to the excitability of two or three horses being first and second, respectively, Mr. Spence being consoling for his Duck Apple disappointment by third place just on the post.

SEVENTH EVENT.

LADIES' NOMINATION RACE.—The proceedings closed with the well-known Ladies' Nomination race where the usual chalk pictures of animals were drawn on boards by ladies, their partners having to guess (c'est le mot) what they were. One gentleman caused amusement by describing a two-legged creature first as a duck, then a sheep and then a cow, while one lady made a really excellent sketch of a stork which her partner failed to recognize, doubtless because he was standing too close to the board.

The winners were Mrs. Hogg and Captain Browning, who have in previous competitions of this kind been rather unfortunate and Mrs. Shanks and Mr. E. G. Pearson.

THE CLEVER LUNATICS.

Three of the inmates of the East Sussex County Lunatic Asylum have won £100 in a competition promoted by a London weekly periodical. One of the men is chargeable to the Borough of Hastings, and he is entitled to a share of the money, amounting to £33 6s. 8d. The asylum authorities in notifying the Hastings Guardians of the fact—the union having a claim on the money—expressed the wish that the patient or his friends should be allowed to benefit in some way.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

AN EXCITING DEAD-HEAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 27.

Being in mid-week, the Fifth Extra was poorly attended, a small contingent coming up from Bombay. It was raining as the race-course was reached, but luckily it cleared after the second race till a drizzle came down again after the last. In almost all of the seven races on the programme the finishes were exciting and the result uncertain till near the post, and as a wind-up there was a sensational dead-heat. As neither owner was anxious to run off, their respective merits at the weights remain to be tested on a future occasion.

Visitors from Bombay were fortunate to be in time to witness the first race, as the special train had to make up a deal of lost time in order to enable them to do so. About half an hour out of Bombay the train had to change from the Up to the Down line at Parsik, and as a crane had first to be moved off this line a stop of about thirty-five minutes was necessary before it could proceed. This was all due to the derailment at Mumbra, two miles further on, of five carriages of a passenger train which left Bombay at 3.50 on the previous afternoon. The engine and three carriages kept the rails just prior to pulling up at the station mentioned, but whereas four carriages were badly derailed a fifth tipped over on its side. In doing so, it crushed a child of about ten years of age, who was playing on some sleepers at the side of the track. Fortunately there is a siding at Mumbra, otherwise there would have been a great deal more time lost.

Turning again to the racing, favourites flattered almost all through, but there was extremely bad upset when no less than Rs. 1,914 were returned on the winner with Rs. 642 for a place. Including the dead-heat, Brown again made up for his previous blank day by winning three times, Ruiz twice and Captain Meynell, Ferguson and McGlone once each.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willington were again present, as also was H. H. the Maharajah of Idar, who was in their box for a time.

First to come up for discussion was the second division of the Arab pony race over seven furlongs, for which Shot Silk was very much fancied but could not see it out. Tezab, being purely a sprinter, set the pace for half a mile or so, then Grey Ghost, staying better than last time promised well as Lot came too late to catch him, but the winner turned up in Tezabreus, on whom Ruiz once more came at the exact right moment.

The first division was last on the card, and it was here that the sensational dead-heat occurred. The case with which he won the last time out made Abdul Malik a solid favourite, but at the close of betting Baloz was quite close to him, by which we must presume, the stable knew him to have had a bad run last Saturday; nothing else seriously considered. Abdul Malik was smartly away, but with such a big weight was eased and came up again closely attended by Baloz before the turn. Brown managed to get a bit of a break at about the distance and was just clear, but Baloz came at him again and at one time was a trifle, to the good. Abdul Malik, however, had a run still in him and, coming up again, the Judge could not separate them. As this was the first race, there was no time to give the ponies a breather before sending them out again, so the owners decided to divide.

One would have liked to have seen Thank You in the race, but he was galloped this morning and put up the best time, with a big weight to carry, clocked so far this season. The gallop appears to be fairly public property, and with some owners starting more than one horse they are not likely to open out and make the way clear for him in the Governor's Cup. With a fair run and reasonable weight, we may expect, that staunch supporter of the Turf Mr. Lion, to win the coveted trophy.

One of several close betting races was the one for G. R.'s, the Aden Plate. Sir Edward being made equal favourite with old Little King and The Tetrarch not forgotten. Little King, just failed to outstay. The Tetrarch, who himself was beaten in a very close finish by Sidick and Sir Edward. On the latter Capt. Meynell rode a capital, cool race, took an opening which presented itself at the distance and without showing importance, got there nicely.

All thirteen carded went out for the second division of the Summer Plate, and on her improved form since changing hands Madrina was favourite over Lord Reay. The race went accordingly to the betting, as, after Monaleen had shown the way, Madrina

went to the front and saved the easiest win of the day in holding Lord Reay very safe. Monaleen saved her place, Lady Douglas finding an opening along the rails too late though she came very fast.

Peculiarly enough, the first division was run in appreciably slower time though all three placed horses carried less weight than the winner of the other. Several were by no means in a condition to show their true form, noticeably Kempion and Lumination; both carrying a good deal too much "condition." The former is a small one, big boned and inclined to stoopiness with very strong quarters. For her first run, Polish, looked very well and ran so for a time; a mare we may expect to do much better in the near future. Ute was also well up for a time, but Chobham could not see it out. Hoppner was in chief demand, looking well if better furnished than usual, and Paul Pry next, about wound up. The former taking the lead was kept company by Lithosian, then Paul Pry. It was a good race till near the Stand, when Paul Pry left the favourite to go on and win more easily than seemed likely. Some of those who ran are almost sure to upset this form before the year is over.

In the Medium Plate for Arabs the big upset of the day occurred, fifteen starting with Solar Star, Harry Johnson and Noor-ul-Malik commanding the market. The second was the only one to place, the last named too badly left to have a chance, Young Hyderi does not shew himself the champion he was thought, though well up for a time, English Mail and Welcome also dying away. Just before the bend, Trustee took clear lead and though Afzur Jung forced McGlone to use the whip the former kept in front. Bleach is therefore to be congratulated on breaking the ice with two wins. Trustee as a new pony gave great promise, but was then troubled with a sprain and has not run since the Season before last in Bombay. As this is only his second run since then, he may come on still more.

But little separated Double Chin, Airman, Topsis and Boatsong in the closed race, the Lamington Plate, unfortunately the start was not a lucky one, but the result would probably have been the same anyway. Portland Lad took full advantage of a good jump out, and led Topsis and Double Chin by about three lengths. The last named and Airman could not trouble the front two, the latter being eased. On turning the bend, Topsis went after the leader in earnest, caught him less than a hundred yards from home and might have won by a wider margin.

Next Saturday's is the last extra before the big meeting, which commences on Wednesday.

Following are full details:—
THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 200. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.
Mr. M. Goudlass's TENBREUSE 9-2
Messrs. A. K. Bakshi and Abdul Aziz McKenna's GREY GHOST II 8-0 Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Ahmed Dakeel's LOT 6-12
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's FADO 9-2
Also Ran:—Best chance 9-6, Maidania 9-0 Shot Silk 8-12, Occident 9-11, Mat-hat-Baig 8-5, Tezab 8-2, Guegha 8-0, Peorage 7-12, carried 8-0, Beethou 8-7 carried 6-12.

Betting:—Shot silk a steady favourite, warning more at the close from Tezabreus with Fado, Maidania, Mat-hat-Baig and Grey Ghost in order.

The Race.—They ran well together, Tezab showing out from Shot Silk and Grey Ghost with Beethou and Occident close, at the turn Grey Ghost and Beethou, but the latter two dropped back, Tezabreus showing outside. Lot put in a run at the half distance, inside Grey Ghost but could not quite catch him, neither being able to hold Tezabreus, who won a very good race by a neck, head between next two and a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 40 seconds. Totalisator paid Rs. 423 on the winner, Rs. 1,843 and 114 on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE ADEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight handicap for Arabs 14-2 and under.
Capt. H. Meynell's SIR EDWARD 10-4
Mr. J. R. W. Grove's SIDICK 9-2 carried 9-8 Ferguson 2
Mr. J. Crawford's THE TETRARCH 9-9 Mr. J. H. Crawford 3
Major J. H. M. Davies's LITTLE KING 9-1 carried 9-8 Brown 4
Also Ran:—Prince, Charlie 11-0, Duhalow 10-10, Aden 10-7, Robertson 10-4, Munro Beg 9-8 carried 9-10, Sudee Beg 9-6, Fyzabad 9-0, Wrack 9-0, carried 9-6, Berlin Girl 8-11 carried 9-0.

Betting:—Little King was at first in most demand, then Sir Edward was about equal favourite, next being Sidick and The Tetrarch.

The Race.—Fyzabad was as usual first away followed by The Tetrarch, with Sidick and Little King showing ahead of the rest, as they reached the turn The Tetrarch came up to the leader, who was done, and Sir Edward was close on the bunch. The Tetrarch and Sidick led at the distance with Little King close on them outside, but here Sir Edward came in the centre and after an exciting finish got his neck in front, half a length next and half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 48 seconds. Totalisator paid Rs. 53 on the winner, Rs. 14, 13 and 17 on places.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Division II.

Distance—About 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 200. A handicap for horses.

Mr. K. R. S's MADRINA 9-7

Brown 1
Mr. W. Homer's LORD REAY 7-12 Ferguson 2

Major R. C. Stratton's MONALEEN II 9-11 Capt. O. B. Butler 3

Also Ran:—Macann 9-12, Borgia 9-2, Starborn 8-9, Lady Anne 8-7, Impetuous 7-10, Glongarry 7-6, Lanceolar 7-4, Eustace 7-0 carried 7-7, Russley Rose II 7-0 carried 7-3.

Betting:—Madrina was always carrying most money, without being very short, from Lord Reay, Borgia then Monaleen, Lady Anne, Lady Douglas and Lanceolar in order.

The Race.—From a good start, Monaleen went ahead by a length from Madrina with Lord Reay close followed by Macann, who soon gave way to Impetuous. At the turn Madrina got up on the rails and led Monaleen, Lord Reay shut in but unable to make any impression when he came outside the favourite; Lady Douglas on getting through very late on the rails. Won by two lengths, with same between each of the next three.

Time:—1 min. 2 1/2 sec.

Totalisator paid Rs. 23 on the winner, Rs. 14-8, 17 and 42-8 on places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustumjee.)

THE ARAB MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, since 31st March, 1911.

Mr. Heath's TRUSTEE 8-3
McGlone 8-2

Mr. A. R. Tahar's AFZUR JUNG 7-2 Purtoosingh 2

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON 8-13 Brown 3

Mr. M. Goudlass's SOLAR STAR 7-12 Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Young Salanie 10-3, Young Hyderi 8-11, Mysore 8-9, Guinea Merchant 8-7, Haity 8-8, carried 8-5, Welcome 8-2, Yungi Dunya 8-2, Noor-ul-Malik 7-10, Mustapha 7-8, English Mail 7-0, Bund Garden 6-0 carried 6-1.

Betting:—Solar Star was a decided favourite all the time, Harry Johnson and Noor-ul-Malik next, then Young Hyderi, Afzur Jung and Young Hyderi.

The Race.—Harry Johnson and Young Hyderi showed out with Noor-ul-Malik hopelessly left. When they settled down, English Mail led Yungi Dunya and Bund Garden from Welcome, Young Hyderi, Harry Johnson. At the three furlongs English Mail was done, Welcome leading Young Hyderi, Harry Johnson and Trustee. Before the turn Trustee shot out and was followed at a couple of lengths by Afzur Jung into the straight, Harry Johnson next. Trustee looked all over a winner, but needed the whip to get there by three quarters, two lengths next and three and a half between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 55 sec.

Totalisator paid Rs. 1,914 on the winner, Rs. 642, 53-8 and 17 on places.

(Winner trained by E. Bleach.)

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A handicap for horses.

Major F. C. Stratton's TOPSAIL 7-7 card, 8-0 Brown 1

Mr. W. Priestley's PORTLAND LAD 8-7 card, 9-0 Hill 2

Mr. J. Crawford's DOUBLE CHIN 11-3 Mr. J. H. Crawford 3

Mr. Fortnum Lang's AIRMAN 11-1 Capt. Beaumont 4

Also Ran:—Highwood 10-4 card, 10-11, Roselea 9-7 card, 9-8, Iaddi 8-12 card, 9-0, Boatsong 8-10 card, 9-3, Princess IV 7-12 card, 5-7, Miller's Daughter (late Lady Penn) 7-7 card, 8-0.

Betting:—Not a great deal of money and very close betting between Double Chin, Airman and Topsis in that order. Boatsong close up to them.

The Race.—A bad start, Roselea and Miller's Daughter poorly away. Portland Lad soon held about a three lengths lead from Topsis, Double Chin and Airman. As they turned for home, Topsis began to make up ground, was close up a furlong from home and won rather cleverly by half a length, same between next two and a length and a quarter between third and fourth. Time—1 min. 45 sec.

Totalisator paid Rs. 54 on the winner, Rs. 18-4, 50 and 16-4 on places.

(Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh.)

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Division I.

Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A handicap for horses.

Mr. Homi Bilimoria's HOPPER 8-9 Ferguson 1

Mr. Kelo's PAUL PRY 8-11 Hill 2

Mr. R. R. S's LITHOSIAN 7-11 Kaikhoroo 3

H. H. Kour Sahab of Patiala's MALMSEY 7-5 card 7-12, Southall 4

Also Ran:—Kempion 9-12, Lumination 9-10, Polish 9-8, Ute 9-4, Dalmatia 8-11, Chobham 8-10, Sugar Leaf 7-0, card 7-3.

Betting:—Hopper was a warm favourite with a good deal of money for Paul Pry and, latterly, Dalmatia then Lithosian, Ute, Malmsey and Sugar Leaf.

The Race.—From a good start Hopper got slightly the better of Lithosian, followed by Dalmatia, Ute, Paul Pry and Polish. Ute was first to drop back, Dalmatia wide outside at the turn for Paul Pry to get through past Lithosian on the inside. From the distance there were a good race, but Hopper went on to win at the finish by a length and a half, a length

next and neck between third and fourth. Time—1 min. 35 sec.

Totalisator paid Rs. 27 on the winner, Rs. 13, 17 and 44-4 on place.

(Winner trained by T. Ferguson.)

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Division I.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. R. R. S's ABDUL MALIK 10-3 Brown 1

Mr. M. Goudlass's BALOZ 9-4 Ruiz 1

Mr. Robert's REAM 7-4 Mujed 3

Mr. Ali bin Talib's LOOKMAN 8-9 Southall 4

Also Ran:—Guinea Mohur 8-3, Raspberry 8-1, Bahool 7-10 card, 7-12, Toif Pasha 7-9, Minerva 7-7 card, 7-9, Kaharaman 7-2.

Betting:—Abdul Malik settled down a hot favourite at odds on, but Baloz was very much in demand in the closing stages, Minerva, Lookman and Toif Pasha next.

The Race.—Raspberry was left by about four clear lengths, Bahool and Abdul Malik jumping out in front. The latter was then eased and Toif Pasha and Ream passed him. At the three furlongs Toif Pasha was with the leader and Ream almost on terms closely followed by Abdul Malik, Baloz and Minerva. At the bend the leaders were done with, Ream leading; and before the distance Abdul Malik led slightly with Baloz outside. Abdul Malik here got a break, but Baloz was after him and got the former up again to dead-heat, a length behind was Ream with Lookman a length and a quarter further back. Time—1 min. 37 3/8 sec.

Totalisator paid Rs. 114 on Abdul Malik and Rs. 12 on Baloz to win, Rs. 13, 14-4 and 41 for places.

(Winners trained by Byramjee Rustumjee and C. B. Mahomed.)

Owners Divided Stakes.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 27.

The following in the result of the Great Ebor Handicap:—

Junior 1

Charlton 2

At Last 3

Twelve ran. Won by a head. Three lengths between second and third.

Betting at start. 2 to 1 against Junior, 100 to 8 against Charlton, 7 to 2 against At Last.

MISS MAY YOHE AND A MIS-TAKEN VIEW.

THE CHORUS GIRL AS SHE IS IN REALITY.

The chorus girl and the modern young man known as the "nut" have come in for the bitter attentions of a writer in the current number of the "World."

The chorus girl is described as a "fish-bloated vampire," drawn from an uneducated class,

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.
LEATHY.—On the 20th August, 1913, at Carady Goody Estate, Fernside, the wife of W. H. G. Leahy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.
CHAMPION—HACKER.—On the 21st August, 1913, at the Parish Church, Epsom, Surrey, by the Rev. A. F. Bird, Herbert Champion, Indian Educational Service, to Margery Heudeburch, second daughter of Rev. L. H. Hacker, London Missionary Society, Travancore.

DEATHS.
HIGHT.—On the 24th August, 1913, at the General Hospital, Madras, William Walter, the fifth and youngest son of the late General Charles Hight, Madras Staff Corps, aged 43.
DESMOND.—On the 23rd August, at Poona, Ronald Desmond, the dearly loved baby son of Mrs. I. M. Coulson and grandson of Mrs. A. S. J. Rosario.
HALLER.—On the 22nd August, at Bhuvavai, Edith Jane, the beloved wife of Ernest Haller, G. I. P. Railway.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football, Rovers' Tournament Semi-final Round: Royal Scots v. Loyal N. Lancs.
Khandesh Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 31 Churchgate St., 4-10.
Concert in the Cathedral High School, 8-30.
Cercle Littéraire: Annual General Elections, followed by an entertainment; Prof. J. E. Davaud on "The Progress of French"; Petit's French Library, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.
Cricket Match: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana (return), Parsi Gymkhana Ground.
Sixth Extra Meeting at the Poona Race Course.

DAILY.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

August 28, 1913.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

The Bagdad Railway question appears to be nearing a final settlement. Whether the arrangements to be finally ratified will fully satisfy British interests does not appear on the surface. At the first blush the announcement of the "Temps," that Britain is on the eve of being a party to an understanding, which includes the renunciation on her part of Great Britain's interest in the construction of the line as far as Bagdad, does not on the face of it suggest that our diplomacy has been very successful. But as we pointed out recently, the vital issue with Great Britain is the terminus of the projected Railway. If the railroad is to serve commerce and carry civilization, such as we have it, Basra as the last station would answer the purpose. But it would raise complications if the Railway were extended to Koweit or the Persian Gulf. The maintenance of British paramountcy in the Gulf is essential; and the treaties Great Britain has entered into with the Sheikh of Koweit bear directly on the relations of the former with any Power other than Britain. The waiving of our share in the Bagdad-Basra section was abandoned so long ago as May 29, when Sir Edward Grey, in a manner, prepared us for the eventuality. There had been so many difficulties concerning the participation, the Foreign Secretary then said, that the Government had thought it advisable to renounce our share in it. At the same time the British public were assured that the self-denying ordinance was not to be accepted, unless on a clear understanding that the Railway would not go beyond Basra without our consent. In the same connection we learnt with reference to the Persian Gulf, that our agreement would be made not with Germany but Turkey. We should recognize the Ottoman Suzerainty over Koweit, and Turkey, on her part would promise not to disturb the status quo, so far as the Sheikh's own authority was concerned. The hope was simultaneously expressed that our vested interests in the navigation

up to Bagdad would be placed on a more solid basis and whatever development took place our special interests were not to be lost sight of. Sir Edward Grey's declaration touching proposed British policy regarding the Bagdad Railway found confirmation on May 31st in Germany where Herr von Jagow in a manner rehearsed Sir Edward's pronouncement. There was, however, a sort of rider in the German version, to the effect that the making of Basra the end of the Railway was not an absolute, but a hypothetical, arrangement, dependent on the condition that the Shat-el-Arab from Basra to the Gulf was made navigable and maintained in a permanently navigable state. Further information on this important question, affecting closely our interests in the Middle East, was vouchsafed us subsequently from non-Government sources. On June 10, speaking as a guest at the Central Asian Society's dinner, Lord Inchcape was somewhat pessimistic. He regretted that the construction of the Bagdad Railway was in hands other than the British. And he consoled himself with the reflection that thanks to Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy "we were having at least a finger in that pie." How far that finger penetrates through the crust, however, we have yet to learn. Lord Ronaldshay, who followed Lord Inchcape, had hopes, on slender foundations, as the event seems to show us to-day, that the construction of the line would be "an exclusively British concession." We can fully endorse his view that "we should have obtained better terms had the efforts of the Central Asian Society to keep public attention on Middle Eastern matters been attended with better success." That somewhat somnolent body has unfortunately not succeeded in educating public opinion on a matter which is its chief raison d'être. It is undoubtedly a matter for felicitation that the programme, of which the "Temps" gives us a tantalizing inkling, is conditional on a complete understanding between Russia, France and Britain and between these all on the one part and Turkey on the other. We feel nevertheless some misgivings as to whether Britain's interests have been safeguarded to the extent which her position in the Gulf imperatively demands.

THE CONTINENTAL MODEL.

It is curious how prone are those who are always talking of the necessity of maintaining "the British character of the Administration" in this country to suggest continental models when the need for reform stares them in the face in such a way as to make its recognition inevitable. "The Pioneer," in discussing the question of the Education of the Indian Civilian is feign to admit that "the deficiency of the legal equipment young Civilians now bring with them to India" is a very serious problem. What is lacking, we are told, is "not knowledge of this or that enactment, or that branch of law."

What is needed is such a sound training in legal history and theory as shall enable a Civilian to read and learn any particular enactment, ruling, or study of custom with comprehension. We require men who have a legal education that will put them on an equal footing with the barristers and pleaders who appear before them. An administrator—and a lawyer as well—must know many other things. But the other things, even languages, should occupy a subordinate place as tools and aids to what, after all, is the Civilian's main business, the comprehension and just administration of the laws of India.

As "The Pioneer" very rightly goes on to point out, a sound understanding of legal theory is necessary, not only as a means of giving the Civilian the power of performing his duties in court, but especially in view of legislation, and the young administrator must learn to "think of law as a science and not as a mere empirical art to be picked up in the course of the day's cutcherry." While we are somewhat surprised and shocked at these reflections on the efficiency of the present day Civilian, we are entirely in agreement with the suggestion that a sound legal training should be an essential part of the young Civilian's equipment when he arrives in this country, where he is very quickly thrown on his own resources as an administrator of the law in a magisterial capacity. And it is also true that he will be greatly served in this way when he comes to practise the science of legislation, to say nothing of the need for such a knowledge of legal theory which a career in the secretariat should demand. But "The Pioneer" has more subtle reasons for its demand for a sound legal training. It recognises that the civilian judge is in some danger, and we are told there-

fore that "those who best know Indian needs"—a vague term that everybody brings in use to support his own views—"are agreed that we need a magistracy and a judicial service on continental lines rather than a judiciary recruited, as in England, from the Bar." Our magistrates and judges therefore must be trained in the continental manner, and the Commission should devote its time to a study of the working of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques and the corresponding institutions in Germany. Let us repeat once more what Lord Shaw said recently in comparing the British system with the continental:

It was because the Bar was in constant contact with human life; it was because the Bar acquired a breadth of view, a knowledge of the working in individual and varied directions of life; it was because the Bar knew the forms of procedure, and their possibilities for good or evil; it was because these qualities went with them when they reached the Bench, that the Bench was made a representative part of it, grown from good stock. And might the time never come when judges would be foisted on this country who had not undergone that wholesome training.

In India, perhaps more than anywhere else, is this sound and wholesome human experience, as well as a training by practice in procedure and the appreciation of evidence, required in the judiciary. We do not want the cold legal scientist on the bench, administering the law with a purely academic knowledge and the prejudices of a bureaucratic mind. The continental system is entirely opposed to every English instinct and principle of justice, and our aim, as we have said before, must be to strengthen the British character of our judicial administration. To weaken it, to endeavour to reform it by a close adhesion to continental systems, is to court danger, and to bring our courts into hatred and contempt.

TURKEY AND THE ARABS.

Of the formidable difficulties in the way of Turkey's future peaceful progress, which we noted the other day, one is, or is about immediately to be overcome. The Bagdad Railway will supply the facility for communications which is one of the most urgent needs of the Ottoman Empire. It appears that another of her troubles has been even more successfully removed. Reuter's agency, has for some reason, been silent on the matter and we have had to wait for the Home papers for the very welcome news that, as the Grand Vizier expressed it to the Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," "the Arab question is indeed closed and in a manner that is entirely satisfactory, for all the things that have been granted are things that the Arabs were perfectly justified in demanding." It is curious how the language problem crops up with the identical aspects of a difficulty which the civilization of China alone, of all nations, has surmounted. There is but one written language for the vast yellow empire, though the spoken dialectical variations are more numerous than the many provinces into which it is divided. The Mandarin or Pekinese may be the official speech, but it is as little understood by the people who use Hakka or Cantonese as Russian by Anglo-Saxons. The Arab subjects of Turkey have chafed under the hitherto officially unrecognized position of the language of the Quoran. Modern Arabic differs no doubt from the language of the holy book and the classics of Arabia, but the divergence is not much more marked than that which divides the tongue of modern Greek newspapers from that of the Athenian dramatists. And the Arabs, especially in Egypt, affect in writing a stilted or archaic tone which removes their language further from the idiom of the bazaar, than the turgid compositions of some of the Hindi and Urdu writers divorce Hindustani, as it is written, from the common colloquial speech of India. It must be a great satisfaction, not only to the Arabs but to all Moslems, that the reforms granted include "the use of the Arabic language at all stages of education, beginning with the primary schools, with parallel teaching in the Turkish language." And that henceforth, it will be an "obligation on functionaries of every class to know the Arabic language." Even from an academic standpoint Turkish has few claims on the Moslem student. Its vocabulary would be reduced to a third if stripped of the Arabic and Persian words, which alone make it fit for the expression of Turkish civilization.

DAY BY DAY.

An Appropriate Quotation.
A correspondent sends us the following quotation from Juvenal, which he thinks might be appropriately offered as a comment on Sir John

Hewett's explanation of his action in the Sitapur case.

"—Audi.

"Mulla anquam de morte hominis cunctatio longa est"

of which he offers the following translation:

"Listen! When a man's life is at stake, no delay can be too long."

The Diplomatic changes.

Sir Fairfax Cartwright, who has resigned the Ambassadorship at Vienna "for private reasons," has represented British interests in the Austrian capital since 1908. He entered the diplomatic service in 1881 and served as an attaché at Berlin, Stockholm, Teheran, Madrid, Vienna and Rome, and as First Secretary in Mexico and Lisbon. Before he was appointed to the Embassy at Vienna he was Minister at Munich. While serving as an attaché at Rome in 1898 he married the daughter of the Marchese Chigi-Zondadari. Sir Morris de Bunsen, who is to succeed him, has been Ambassador in Madrid since 1906, and was previously Minister at Lisbon. He has served as Secretary in Constantinople and Paris, and in the latter capital for a short time as Minister Plenipotentiary. He was also in 1894 Consul-General in Siam. Sir Arthur Hardinge, who will now go to Madrid, has been Minister to Portugal for the last two years. He was at one time Minister at Teheran, and accompanied the present Tsar when he toured India in 1890 as Tsarevitch. Sir Arthur Hardinge is a grandson of the first Viscount Hardinge, who was Governor-General of India, and a cousin of the present Viceroy.

The Late Stephen Adams.

Few popular ballad writers in England have enjoyed such fame as was achieved by Mr. Michael Maybrick, whose death is announced to-day. Mr. Maybrick was himself a singer of some note and for quarter of a century was a notable figure on the concert platform of London and the provinces. Just as the songs he wrote—under the nom de plume of Stephen Adams—were of a type that appeals to a popular audience, so, as a singer, he never soared beyond the ballad with a refrain likely to catch the vulgar ear at once. His early songs "Nancy Lee," "The Midshipmite," "The Little Hero," and "The Maid of the Mill" enjoyed an extraordinary popularity, and he was almost as successful with his sacred ballads, "The Star of Bethlehem" and "The Holy City." Among his more recent compositions, perhaps the most popular is "Thora," a tuneful and appealing ballad, that is always sure of a ready sale on gramophone records. Mr. Maybrick was an enthusiastic Volunteer, cricketer and yachtsman, besides which he took an active part in the civic life of the Isle of Wight, where he was five times Mayor of Ryde.

The Maybrick Case.

The death of Mr. Maybrick inevitably recalls the famous poison trial with which the name of his family is connected. He was a brother of the Liverpool cotton broker, whose supposed death from arsenic poisoning, led to the arrest, trial and conviction of his wife. The younger generation perhaps does not remember much about the famous Maybrick Case, but many of us are old enough to remember the intense interest and excitement which it caused in England, and, in fact, throughout the world, a quarter of a century ago. It was Mr. Michael Maybrick, who took the leading part in the initial stages, of fastening the guilt on his sister-in-law, and he and his brothers were subjected to much bitter criticism by Mrs. Maybrick's friends and adherents, for the manner in which from the very first they treated her as guilty woman, and did much to prevent her, as some thought, from having a fair chance for the beginning.

"The Uses of Life" in Urdu.

Sir John Lubbock's publications have been translated into several languages, and the philosophical wisdom of a life embodied in some of them has a peculiar attraction for the Indian peoples, who have always delighted in ethical works, even when their practical application has not proved successful. "The Uses of Life" is a work which was perhaps of all others best fitted to be translated into an Indian vernacular, and Mir Asad Ali Khan, of Madras, has deserved well of the Urdu reading public by publishing its translation. The rendering has been revised to a great extent by the well-known Urdu scholar, Mahomed Abdul Hakim Shabar. The style of

the book is, corresponding with that of the original, fluent and easy, and avoids artificial loans from the Arabic which mars the compositions of the latter day school of Moslem writers. It is dedicated to Nawab Syed Gollam Ali Khan Bahadur of Began Palli.

Extraordinary Feats of Memory.

A correspondent brings to our notice some remarkable feats of memory performed recently in Bombay by a Madras visitor to the city named Pandit Venkatrao. The Pandit is what is called an "Ashtavadhani" or one who can exercise his memory simultaneously in eight totally different directions. A few days back the Pandit was invited by Seth Khimji Asar Virji, a well-known and well-to-do Bhatia gentleman of Bombay, to give an exhibition of his powers at a party at the latter's bungalow, a number of friends being invited to witness the performance. The Pandit first engaged himself in a game of chess with an expert player. While he was engrossed in the play, several members of the audience put queries to the Pandit simultaneously on a number of disconnected topics. One enquired what was the number and the chapter of a casually selected verse from the "Gita." Another wanted to know the number and chapter of a verse from the Bhagavata, a bulky volume of thousands of verses divided into several chapters. A third person in the audience read out a row of figures several lines deep and wanted to know the total. Other persons put other questions, all of these being asked simultaneously with the rest of the queries. The Pandit, apparently without a moment's reflection, answered each and every one of these questions correctly to the satisfaction of the entire audience. At the close of the party, Seth Khimji presented this extraordinary memory-man with a purse of money and a ring. Other members of the audience also made monetary gifts to the Pandit, who was warmly congratulated on his amazing gift of memory.

Ratepayers of G. Ward.

At a meeting of Rate-payers of G. Ward held on Sunday last under the presidency of Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, J.P., at Mr. R. M. Chonkar's house it was decided to form an Association of the Ratepayers of G. Ward, the objects of the Association being to safeguard the interests of the ratepayers in municipal and other matters and to promote a better mutual understanding among them. Every ratepayer will be deemed eligible for membership on payment of an enrolment fee of Re. 1. A committee has been appointed for transacting the business of the Association during the unexpired period of the three years' term of the present Municipal Corporation, with Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, as President, and Messrs. R. M. Chonkar, and K. N. Rane, as Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The Cooch Behar State.

Prince Jitendra of Cooch Behar who is, after all, wedded to the daughter of the first protected State of our province, is a brother of the feudatory chief of the principality in North Bengal that formed part of the ancient and once famous Kingdom of Kamarupa. Legend ascribes a godly lineage to the Cooch rulers. According to the tradition the God Shiva fell in love with Hira, the wife of a Cooch chief, the fruit of their union being the historical Biswa Singh, who on less mythical grounds is described as the cousin of Chandan, founder of the State in 1510; Biswa being Chandan's successor to the gadi. The later heirs were soon divided by dissensions, and, as has often happened in the history of India, some of the competitors for the throne had no hesitation in invoking foreign help to support their claims. This gave the East India Company their chance in Cooch Behar about 1772. The frontiers of the state marched with Tibet, and Cooch Behar is one of the Hindu principalities in the political affairs of which the Lama has intervened. In the treaty with the East India Company, in 1773, the Raja acknowledged subjection to the former and promised to cede one half of his revenue which was permanently fixed in 1780, at Rs. 67,700. The late Maharaja came to the gadi in 1863, when only ten months of age and received a wholly European training and education and was a very frequent visitor to Europe. After his sensational marriage in 1878 with the eldest daughter of Bengal's great reformer Keshab Chunder Sen he assumed charge of the State in

1883. His eldest son the present Maharaja is unmarried and in very delicate health. The heir-presumptive is Prince Victor, who is well-known as a cricketer. Prince "Jit" is the third son and there is a fourth son Prince Hitendra or "Hitty" as he is affectionately called by his friends, also a cricketer who has played for Somerset.

Pilgrims Tax at Dakove.

We have before us a copy of the petition addressed to H. E. the Governor in Council, by Mr. Jivanlal N. Vakil, Richey Road, Ahmedabad, in which Mr. Vakil brings to the notice of His Excellency the hardship which the pilgrims to Dakove, a town of great sanctity in Gujarat, are put to owing to the anomalous character of the working of the pilgrim-tax in that place. Mr. Vakil states that the tax operates harshly on pilgrims by forcing them to pay the levy more than once on the same day or the same Punem days, if the pilgrim happens to cross the town more than once in the course of the day. Every time a pilgrim goes into the town, he has to pay the tax, no matter how convincing may be his evidence to prove that he has already paid the said tax on the same day. "It could not be the intention of the benign British Government," says Mr. Vakil, "to charge a pilgrim, as often as he enters town limits, on the same day." The municipality does not incur extra expenditure by the pilgrim visiting the town limits more than once in the course, of the same day. If the object is to safeguard against possible deception, Mr. Vakil argues that such a contingency might be prevented by instituting a system of finger prints or any other equally effective safeguard. But there is neither fairness, reasonableness, says Mr. Vakil, double and treble tax on the fortunate pilgrim. Mr. Vakil points out that the rules provide no sanction in the case of such pilgrims as are refused admission by the railway authorities for want of accommodation and have to come back into the town. The tickets of such persons are marked and an impression is made on their palms with a stamp kept by the municipal authorities at the naka. Some such system might be adopted in the case of pilgrims who have paid the tax.

Mortality Returns.

Four attacks and one death from plague and one attack of cholera were reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. The plague attacks were reported one each from the following places:—Middle and Lower Colaba, Dhoobi Talao, Fort (Northern) and Mahim. There were no cases of smallpox during the period under notice. The total mortality from all causes was 89, as compared with 105 of corresponding period of last year and 93 of that of the year before. Of the 1,293 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers, six were found plague-infected.

S. INDIA PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

LABOUR COMMISSIONER TO BE APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, August 27.

At the second day's sitting of the Planters' Conference the following among other resolutions were passed:—

"That considering that labour recruiting has been abused to such an extent as to be detrimental not only to the best interests of the planting industry but also to the agricultural labourers themselves the Conference requests that the Government of Madras may take steps to suppress the professional recruiter, as distinguished from the authorized "Kangany" or "maistry."

At the invitation of the Chairman the Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Mr. Scoble Nicholson, then addressed the meeting at length, at the end of which following resolution was carried: "That this Association accepts the recommendation of its Labour Committee to establish a Labour Commissioner of its own."

Dr. Filippi, the Italian explorer, will leave Simla for Srinagar en route to Leh on Friday.

One of the forthcoming U. S. Institution lectures at Simla will be by Captain Waterfield, 45th Sikhs, who will describe his travels on the northern frontiers of Burma. It will be given about the middle of September.

U. S. A. AND MEXICO.

SATISFACTORY COMPROMISE EXPECTED.

AMERICAN DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. Mexico has asked President Wilson to delay his Message to Congress for twenty-four hours. President Wilson has agreed.

Huerta's request is thought to portend a compromise which will make a final adjustment possible. It transpires that the American demands included the cessation of hostilities, early, free election, and an undertaking that Huerta will not be a candidate and that all parties will agree to abide by the result.

CONDUCT OF DERRY POLICE.

LORD-LIEUTENANT REFUSES ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has refused a sworn enquiry into the conduct of the police at Londonderry on the ground that he does not possess the necessary Parliamentary authority.

TURKISH PRISONERS.

BULGARIA AND GREECE HOLDING MANY THOUSANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27. In view of the uncertainty of the situation, neither Bulgaria nor Greece are liberating Turkish prisoners, of whom, it is stated, Bulgaria holds 40,000 and Greece 80,000.

A TURKISH DENIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 27. Turkey denies the occupation of Gumuljina, which, it is stated in Athens the Greeks have already transferred to the Bulgarians.

THE THAW AFFAIR.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27. Harry Thaw's attorneys have withdrawn the writ of Habeas Corpus, which may prolong deportation proceedings indefinitely.

ANANDA MOHUN COLLEGE.

CARTRIDGE FOUND IN STUDENT'S BOX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27. Some time ago the Mymensingh and a cartridge in the Ananda Mohun College students' mess. The mess alleged that some one put the cartridge in the box of a student with a view to implicate him in a heinous offence to serve his private purposes. After due inquiry Mr. Spray, District Magistrate of Mymensingh, has informed the Secretary of the college council that no action will be taken against the students of the mess where the cartridge was found. Further enquiry is proceeding.

MOULVI BAZAR BOMB.

DINAJPUR ASRAM SEARCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27. In connection with the Moulvi Bazar bomb outrage the police on the strength of a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet searched the premises of the Gouri Gouranga Asram at Dinaipur. This religious association, like the Jagat-shi Asram, is a branch of the Dayanand's Arunachal Asram at Cachar. Several letters and some books were seized. No arrest was made.

OBSTRUCTION TO E. B. S. TRAIN.

BRICKS PILED UP ON LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27. An obstruction was caused to No. 175 up-passenger train on Monday afternoon by the piling up of large pieces of brick on the railway line at Tali station on the southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Some lads of the village, who have not yet been arrested, are stated to be responsible.

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

CONSTITUTION OF ADVISORY BOARD.

SIR E. CARSON'S APPEAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27. An official announcement by the Ulster Unionist Council gives particulars concerning the constitution and membership of the Advisory Board for the Ulster volunteer force. The announcement draws special attention to Sir Edward Carson's appeal to all men to join the force.

TOTAL PROPERTY INSURED.

The total of property insured in Ulster against damage by rioters amounted to thirteen millions sterling yesterday.

ULSTER RIFLE CLUBS.

DISBARRED FROM TAKING OUT LICENSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27. Acting upon instructions from the Irish Government, the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs has refused the annual application of various Ulster clubs for renewal of affiliation.

Lord Aberdeen was appealed to, but replied that he regretted that in the existing circumstances the Irish Government was unable to approve the application. A few members of each club are now taking out the ordinary gun licences to enable rifles to be conveyed to the ranges, where others will practise as before.

BRITISH MANOEUVRES.

BROWN AND WHITE FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27. The usual army manoeuvres by the two opposing forces of approximately equal strength, each with equal liberty of action, will, this year, take the form of exercises in which a "brown" force of four divisions and one cavalry division, all commanded by Sir John French, will operate against a "white" force, the main part of which will be skeleton.

LEEDS BOILER EXPLOSION.

FOUR KILLED; SIXTEEN INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27. Four were killed and sixteen injured in the boiler explosion at the Leeds Steel Works yesterday.

CALCUTTA STREET RIOT.

POLICEMAN AND COCAINE SMUGGLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27. Rioting occurred in Machooa Bazar street last night as the result of an attempt by a head constable to arrest a cocaine smuggler. The accused's brother with a large number of Punjabis attacked the head constable with lathis and attempted to rescue the prisoner. At the moment when matters were assuming a grave aspect a large force of policemen arrived on the scene and the assailants vanished. Several men were injured.

ENGINEER'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

BALLAST ENGINE DASHES INTO TROLLEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27. Mr. C. C. Sen, an Assistant Engineer of the Ranaghat Krishnagar Light Railway which is under the management of the E. B. S. R., was inspecting the line on a trolley yesterday when the engine of a ballast train ran into the trolley. The coolies who were with him jumped and saved their lives but Mr. Sen was killed instantaneously.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26. The death is announced of Mr. Michael Maybrick, composer.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 27. It is understood that the Karachi Port Trust will raise a loan of twenty lakhs of rupees on the 19th September.

BAGDAD RAILWAY.

GERMAN AND FRENCH INTERESTS. REPORTED AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 27. The "Temps" predicts an early termination to the negotiations between the French and German financial groups regarding the Bagdad Railway. Britain and Russia are keeping themselves informed of the progress of negotiations.

The "Temps" adds that Britain is about to conclude an agreement renouncing all interest in the construction of the line up to Bagdad, and that the Deutsche Bank will buy the shares of the Ottoman Bank, Germany thus obtaining liberty of action without foreign control. These agreements are conditional on a complete understanding between Russia, France and Britain, and between them and Turkey.

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO GIVE UP INTERESTS.

(LONDON, Aug. 27.)

It is reported that the leading idea on the French side in the negotiations regarding the Bagdad Railway is to renounce interests in the Bagdad line and to turn elsewhere for compensation.

It is suggested that while the Deutsche Bank will take over the shares held by the Ottoman Bank, the former shall renounce various railway concessions in Syria and on the shores of the Black Sea.

THE KING'S DOCK AT SINGAPORE.

LARGEST EAST OF SUEZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SINGAPORE, Aug. 27. Sir Arthur Young, Governor, yesterday, opened a new graving dock, which is named the King's Dock. It is the largest east of Suez, and will take vessels of the size of the Olympic.

DUBLIN TRAMWAYMEN ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27. A strike of tramwaymen is greatly inconveniencing visitors to the Dublin Horse Show.

CHINESE REBEL STRONGHOLD.

REPORTED SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26. There are positive reports from different sources that Nanking has surrendered to the Government troops.

ACCIDENT IN TATA IRON WORKS.

EIGHT MEN BADLY HURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27. A correspondent writes from Sakchi:—On August 25th an accident happened in the laboratory of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., at Sakchi, by explosion of a gas engine. Eight men, including the chief chemist, and two of his Bengali assistants were badly burnt. The condition of some is precarious. The men were immediately taken to the hospital where the wounds were dressed.

PILFERING IN MADRAS HARBOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 27. The Hon. Sir Francis Spring, C.I.E., Chairman, Madras Port Trust, in his administration report of the past year pays a compliment to Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, for his hearty cooperation with the Trust's officers in putting down the pilfering of goods in the harbour. In this matter there is already a good deal of improvement and a campaign against trespasses which is being kept up and other active measures, pilfering in the harbour should before long be reduced to a minimum.

PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

GOVERNMENT AND NOTIFICATION.

NEED TO STATE GROUNDS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 27. At the High Court to-day, the Special Bench composed of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Woodroffe, resumed the hearing of the application made on behalf of Mr. Mahomed Ali, Editor of the "Comrade," against an order of the Government of Bengal directing the forfeiture of a pamphlet entitled "Come Over into Macedonia and Help us."

Mr. Norton appeared for the applicant and the Advocate-General represented the Crown.

The Advocate-General continued his argument and said that he was upon the point raised by Mr. Norton that the Local Government had no power to make the order, or that the order was insufficient by reason of their not having sufficiently stated their grounds. That depended solely upon the construction of Sections 12 and 19 of the Indian Press Act. So far as Section 12 was concerned the words there were directory and not mandatory. In the present case counsel's submission was that the Act had been complied with.

Mr. Justice Stephen: Do not you think that stating of grounds implies the allegation of facts?

The Advocate-General: If it becomes necessary under the Act for the Government to state the circumstances as to the condition of things at a particular time which in their judgment makes it necessary to pass this order, the necessary consequences would be that the Government itself would be perpetrating the very evil to avoid which is the object of the Press Act.

Counsel then went on to discuss the question as to whether the grounds should be stated in the notification.

The Chief Justice: In this case there is this difficulty. The only fact we have is that certain copies passed into the hands of Mr. Mahomed Ali. Supposing a copy is sent to me should I be liable for that?

The Advocate-General: It appears that they were reprinted. Mr. Norton: That is not the reason assigned in the notification. The notification was for the pamphlet.

NO SLUR UPON APPLICANT.

Continuing, the Advocate-General said that it was indicated on Tuesday that it was a slur upon Mr. Mahomed Ali. That was not so. The Chief Justice: Do you attribute anything like criminal offence to Mr. Mahomed Ali? The Advocate-General: Not a bit; his intention we will assume was the highest. We suppose that he was acting in the highest interest of civilisation and humanity in ventilating this. Still the authorities are of opinion that there is a danger in submitting this case to the public, because it has a tendency to stir up hatred. That there is no slur on Mr. Mahomed Ali, I submit, is perfectly clear.

The Chief Justice: We do not know the facts.

The Advocate-General: If the Government is bound to disclose it they can bring into Court evidence as to the state of affairs, locally and foreign.

The Chief Justice: We cannot form any opinion apart from the facts. The Advocate-General: What is got to be done is for Mr. Norton, on behalf of the applicant, to satisfy your Lordships that this pamphlet under no circumstances can create hatred or contempt.

Mr. Norton: That must be given in the grounds of the notification.

"IT IS A SLUR." The Chief Justice: It is intended that the Court should be in as good a position as the Government to judge the words of any proscribed thing. That is why the grounds should be stated. It may be within the knowledge of the Government that certain words bear a sinister significance which we may not know. It is a slur on any man against whom the Act operates. It is meant for the very worst class of people. Is it not so? We do not know the facts. The Government has got the facts. The words of section 14 are so wide that even eulogy of one class may bring it into hatred or contempt of the others. Any ingenious combination of circumstances would bring everything under the Act.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: The less particulars are alleged, the most difficult it is to say that a publication does not come under section 4. We are left to guess a lot of things.

The Advocate-General:—The grounds depend upon the character of the pamphlet. Mr. Justice Woodroffe:—According to your argument nothing need be set out at all. The Government may be in possession of the grounds and yet

they are not bound to declare what those grounds are.

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY PASSAGE.

Advocate-General: Yes. The Advocate-General then dwelt with the pamphlet in question. In the first page there is a passage:—"Orientals and Turks in particular have always trusted the Englishman because he is known to be a just man. I am afraid that this belief is passing away." This statement, Counsel considered, was defamatory.

Mr. Norton said that they should be proved to have his countrymen singled out for what the belief was passing away.

Counsel then read other extracts from the pamphlet and said that the whole of the pamphlet fell within the province of the Indian Press Act.

The Chief Justice:—To whom is the appeal made?

The Advocate-General:—The appeal was first made to England but when it was republished in this country it was altered.

The Chief Justice:—I suppose the appeal was made to Christians, to the better side of the Englishman on the ground of his religious creed.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe:—You must show the means between the people who did these things and the people who you say have a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt. There is no obvious political means. We are not political allies, we are Christians, and so you say we might be brought into hatred or contempt. You must show the means.

The Chief Justice:—The effect of the notification is to brand us as mothers of the Christian Bashu Buzouks.

Mr. Norton having briefly replied their lordships reserved judgment.

MORLAND ROAD STABLE COLLAPSE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official police report made by Superintendent Jones, of the E. Division with regard to the Morland Road stable collapse yesterday (Tuesday) at 5.45 p.m. Information was received that an entire stable at Morland Road, measuring 140 feet long and 25 feet broad, had collapsed, and that several persons and horses were buried in the debris.

The stables are known as Taja Nura's, and are owned by Mahomed bin Abdul Wahed Missari of Arab Lane. On proceeding to the scene it was found that the entire roof had collapsed. The police and the fire-brigade started removing the debris and the following persons were found dead and injured: Sava Gamma (20), syce, and Dholal Ramdin (25), syce, dead; Ratna Gamma (17), Jewa Panchan (20), and Rama Gamma (22), injured; and detained in hospital. Rona Dejuji (40), who was also injured, was discharged from hospital. Three horses were killed outright, four were shot, and six were injured. The Hon. Mr. Hill Trevor rendered valuable service, especially in removing the injured persons to the J. J. Hospital. The cause of the collapse is not known at present.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, opened enquiry at the Morgue, yesterday, on the bodies of the two syces who were killed. The bodies were identified and further enquiry was adjourned. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary monthly meeting of this Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday the 27th August 1913 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., (ret'd.) President occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. N. P. Divetia C.S., was duly elected a member of the Society.

The following paper was then read:—"The Bihar Belief in the Efficacy of Jackal's Horns" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

In this paper, Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra has described the beliefs of the people of Bihar in the efficacy of alleged "Jackal's horns" as powerful talismans. The Biharis believe that if a man possesses a "Jackal's horn," he will command the attainment of every desire, be invulnerable and immune from the attacks of ferocious beasts. He says that this belief is also prevalent among the Tamils of Southern India and the Sinhalese. In this connection, Mr. Mitra observes that the skulls and bones of animals, especially the dried skulls of dogs and noses of hyenas, bears tusks form the stock-in-trade of the "medicine-men" throughout India and Burma.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

WELCOME RAIN AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 27. After abnormally high temperatures for about two weeks, nearly two and a half inches of rain fell at Lahore in the twenty-four hours ending this morning, the mean temperature being reduced to five degrees below normal.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLI CS.

RIVAL LEA AT RUSTENBURG.

COUNTRYSIDE SEETHING WITH EXCITEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Aug. 26. General Botha, speaking at Rustenburg, stoutly defended his attitude to Imperialism. He ridiculed the idea of resignation when he possessed a majority of 27 over all Parties.

(LONDON, Aug. 27.)

The meeting addressed by General Botha at Rustenburg passed a vote of confidence in Botha by an overwhelming majority, and Botha was afterwards carried shoulder-high back to the hotel amid ovations. The whole incident was a great personal triumph.

General Hertzog, who addressed a counter-meeting, suggested that delegates to the party congress had been bribed. The meeting passed a resolution urging the resignation of General Botha.

An acute situation has arisen through the presence of both leaders in Rustenburg. The whole countryside is seething with excitement. There had been threats to break up Botha's meeting and Botha was escorted by a commando into the town, which was unprecedentedly thronged.

It is significant that General Delarey, whose attitude has hitherto been uncertain, appeared yesterday on General Botha's platform and warmly supported him.

THE PAINTERS' STRIKE.

FEARS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE MASONS GOING OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27. The painters have rejected the master decorators' offer of an increase of from 8½d to 9½d claiming a 3½d increase, which eighteen firms, however are understood to have conceded.

The work of renovating West End clubs and residences is largely at a standstill. The calling out of certain workers employed by contractors under the control of the Office of Works does not seem to have had a very disturbing effect.

Painting in the work of renovating Buckingham Palace for the King's occupation in three months' time has not yet commenced, but there are fears that the masons now employed in refacing the Palace may be induced to come out.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 27. The Syndicate of the Madras University is inviting applications for University Professorships in Indian Economics on Rs. 10,000 per annum, and in Indian History and Archaeology on Rs. 500 per annum, rising to Rs. 1,000 by annual increments of Rs. 40.

DISPUTED STRIDHAN.

ABSENCE OF DISHONEST INTENTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Bhimabai, a Dhoti woman, charged her husband, Nurey Pona, with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments presented to her as stridhan at the time of her marriage.

Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. K. Nariman and Mr. Bomanshaw Daruwalla, Pleaders.

The prosecution case was that at the time of the marriage, about a year ago, the accused entered into an agreement, whereby he gave his wife ornaments valued at about Rs. 1,000 as stridhan. A few months later he turned her out, but kept all the ornaments with him. The complainant then claimed maintenance and also filed a suit in the Small Causes Court for the recovery of ornaments. Maintenance was granted and in the Small Causes Court suit, the accused admitted having sold some of the ornaments, for which a decree was passed against him. The complainant now charged him with criminal misappropriation in respect of the ornaments he admitted he had sold.

The defence was that under the agreement the wife did not take absolute control of the ornaments and the accused with a bona-fide belief in that view sold the ornaments. His Worship held that there was absence of dishonest intention and ordered the accused to be discharged.

HYDROPLANE DISASTER.

"DAILY MAIL" PRIZE FLIGHT.

HAWKER FALLS 100 FEET INTO SEA.

HIS MAGNIFICENT FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26. In fine weather, Hawker, in spite of slight squalls, made a magnificent flight between Berwick and Aberdeen, aggregating 608 miles in 780 minutes. He again received ovations at various points on the route on his record journey, and arrived at Cromarty, a distance of 742 miles in 820 minutes. It is now only a question whether he can complete the whole 1,540 miles by half-past nine on Thursday morning, the prescribed limit.

LATER.

Hawker arrived at Oban at 5.53 p.m. The 94 miles between Cromarty and Oban are regarded as the most difficult stage of whole route, on account of the mountain air-currents. Hawker took nearly three hours over this stage.

He will spend the night at Oban.

LONDON, Aug. 27. Hawker was delayed at Oban by a leakage in his float. This was pumped out. He made a brilliant flight this morning over a calm sea to Larne, in 2½ hours, descending there for petrol. He was also delayed again by a slight engine trouble.

There is great enthusiasm and excitement over the race as time is becoming very close.

(LONDON, Aug. 27.)

Fifteen miles from Dublin, the wing of Hawker's hydroplane broke and Hawker and a passenger fell a hundred feet into the sea. They were rescued by coastguards. Hawker's head and arm were out.

PUNJAB SANITARY CONFERENCE

SCHOOL SANITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27. At the sitting of the Punjab Sanitary Conference to-day, various questions regarding school sanitation were discussed. Model school buildings, overcrowding in classes and other important points of school hygiene were considered. On the motion of the President, it was resolved to appoint a committee of experts consisting of representatives of the Sanitary, Education, and Public Works Departments and the Punjab Commissioner to examine standard plans.

The question of limit of admission to school was the subject of much discussion and on the motion of Mr. A. J. W. Kitchen C. S., Deputy Commissioner Multan, the following resolution was adopted:—That in the opinion of this Conference pressure should be brought by the Education Department on local bodies and other controlling agencies to conform as far as possible to the regulations to prevent overcrowding in schools and hostels, and in their opinion allotment of grants-in-aid should be made conditional on compliance with such hygienic requirements.

It was also decided to have medical inspection of schools with the help of the Provincial Medical Department, which should be obligatory on school authorities.

The Conference adjourned for the day at 1.30 p.m.

VIENNA EMBASSY.

SIR F. L. CARTWRIGHT'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26. It is officially stated that Sir F. L. Cartwright, Ambassador in Vienna, has resigned for private reasons. Sir M. de Bunsen, British Ambassador in Madrid, will succeed him, while Sir A. H. Hardinge, British Ambassador in Lisbon, will go to Madrid.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

The guard of a passing B. B. and C. I. Railway train noticed on Tuesday night that the dead body of a Hindu woman was lying on the railway line, between the two rails of the down line, between Marine Lines and Church Gate stations. Inspector Mirza, of the Railway Police, who was communicated with, instituted enquiries and ascertained that the deceased was a beggar woman and had a small native musical instrument with her. Her age appeared to be about 55. The body was out into two by being run over by a passing train or engine. The body remains unidentified.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

BAIL APPLICATION IN SESSIONS COURT.

VICEROY REJECTS MEMORIAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 27. An application for bail on behalf of the 101 accused against whom Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional District Magistrate of Cawnpore, framed charges yesterday, under Sections 147 and 333, read with section 149 of the Indian Penal Code, was opened to-day before Mr. Austin Kendall Sessions Judge.

Dr. Mahommed B. Vikramjit Singh and Mr. Tasudik Hussein Shaiban appeared on behalf of the accused.

The grounds on which the application was based were (1) that the accused had committed no offence (2) that the Public Prosecutor had expressed his opinion that the Crown would not press the charge under Section 333, I. P. C., which was non-bailable provided an assurance was given by the defence that no objection would be taken to that course on behalf of the accused in appeal, as the Public Prosecutor did not think that applicants for bail were on the scene of the occurrence with any intention of looting the bazaar or with any other similar criminal intent but that they were animated by a zeal under exceptional circumstances (3) the applicants could not give any such assurance and it was for this reason, the committing magistrate charged the petitioners under a non-bailable, Section 333 I. P. C.

It was urged in support of the application that the Crown did not want to press the offence under Section 333 which was non-bailable, that the giving of the assurance which counsel for the Crown wanted would have tied the hands of the defence. Among the accused some were very old men while some were mere boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age, while the others had sustained injuries from which they had not yet quite recovered. The case under Section 333 was very meagre as only one person was allowed to have received grievous hurt and he could not name any of the accused. The committing magistrate had sent the accused to the Sessions Court on technical grounds.

The Sessions Judge directed that notice of application for bail should be given to the Government the Pleader and the matter will come up for hearing again to-morrow.

Intimation has been received that the Government of India have rejected the memorial that was sent on behalf of all those arrested in connection with the recent mosque disturbances for the transfer of their case to some other province or presidency and to a Court not subordinate to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF STUDENTS.

The social gathering of past and present students of Elphinstone College will take place on Thursday, 28th August at 5 p.m. The Memorial Portrait of Prof. F. M. Dastur, M.A., will be unveiled by Principal Covertan, at 6.30 p.m. All Elphinstoneans are cordially invited.

BONSETTING V. SURGERY.

The August number of "The British Review" contains a highly interesting and instructive plea for bonsetting as opposed to surgery by the knife, by Helen Hamilton.

"I have tried both," she says. "A cutting operation with the most unhappy results; bonsetting at the skilled hands of Mr. H. A. Barker, of Park-lane, with complete and brilliant success."

It is explained that Mr. Barker has offered to work one day a week in any London hospital for the relief of poor sufferers and to demonstrate his methods to surgeons and medical students. This offer has been refused because Mr. Barker is not a qualified medical man, notwithstanding his immense reputation and amazing success.

The writer details her own case; how she fell and hurt her knee on the tennis lawn; how she consulted various doctors, suffered an operation with the knife, and was worse than ever. Then she visited Mr. Barker; she was under gas for a few minutes while the disorganised cartilages were put back, and now she can do anything—"even to playing football," if she wished.

The article concludes with a plea to the Faculty for the "recognition" of Mr. Barker and the reinstatement of his colleague Dr. Axham.

This says the writer, would be an honourable and graceful act, and would enable Mr. Barker to "spend his skill for the relief of the poor in hospitals, a wish very near his heart."

LECTURE AT THEOSOPHICAL HALL.

Mr. Sital Prasad Brahanchari will lecture in Hindi at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"True Happiness." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

LADDER OF EDUCATION.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

The full plans of the Government for the improvement of education have not yet been disclosed. But the country has been let into some of their secrets, writes Mr. Harold E. Gort in the "Daily News and Leader." We know that the education ladder from elementary to higher education is to be made, if not as absolutely complete as in some other countries, at least to approach a good deal nearer to the ideal conceived by so many well-meaning educationists than it does at present. It is a fine-sounding phrase, this "ladder of education." The principle of it is intended to convey is an admirable one. It signifies equality of opportunity. The child of the poor man is to have the same chance given to it as the rich man's child.

This principle of equality is noble and right, but the people who are to profit by it would be well advised to examine its practical operation in all its bearings before committing themselves to it too hastily. Every business proposition should be carefully looked into. No sensible man would blindly accept a proposal of the kind in ordinary commercial or industrial affairs without subjecting it first of all to a careful and critical examination. And if an individual would be ill-advised in entering heedlessly into a relatively small transaction, what would be the measure of foolishness of a community that neglected to examine, in the most thorough fashion, into a proposition affecting the welfare of all its members? The danger of the education ladder theory, whereby every clever child is to have his chance to rise in life in proportion to his abilities, is that it sounds like a self-evident truth. Here, surely, is a plain proposal to open the door to merit, people will say, of which the sense and justice must be apparent to everybody. It sounds perfectly plausible, even uncontroversial, on the surface. There lies underneath it a grave fallacy nevertheless. It may not be fair, on this account, to condemn the plans of the Government, of which the education ladder is only a part, before the entire policy is laid before the country. That is far from my intention.

WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE. The education ladder in its completeness has long been set up in the United States. I have seen it there in operation. Four years ago I paid a visit to the Eastern States, and spent the greater part of a year in discussing and investigating education problems. Everything was willingly shown to me, and the most frank answers were invariably given to all my inquiries. Let me take New York as the best example of what modern education can pretend to do for the masses of the people. The whole gamut of education, from the elementary school to the university, is free there to every citizen. The son of the humblest coppersmith, born and bred in a New York slum, can go to college free of expense if he has sufficient aptitude to keep up with the requirements of his school work and pass the necessary standards.

Nothing could be more admirable in theory. How does it work out in practice? Let me record an experience in the course of which I was somewhat enlightened on this point. New York can boast some very large elementary schools. (Several of them exceed two thousand scholars in number. One evening I was privileged to be present at a very interesting ceremony at one of these mammoth schools, which actually numbered over three thousand scholars. There was a varied program of singing and recitation; but the chief item came at the end, when those who had successfully graduated to City College, the free University of New York, were called out, in small group, to receive their certificates of graduation amid the applause of their fellow pupils.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE. There were no less than four hundred of these graduates. Sitting on the platform next to the principal of the school, I asked him where these children came from and what might be their object in going to the University. And this a summary of the information given in reply. "They are all of them," he said, "the children of our poorest citizens. Most of their fathers have push-carts and make a precarious living by hawking in the streets. The parents want their children to rise above them in life; every American has that ambition. They look upon education as the means and all desire their children to graduate and go to a City College, where they can get the best instruction for nothing." The eagerness and joy of the successful graduates was very apparent. "What do they intend to become through their University course?" I inquired. "Nearly all of them want to be doctors or lawyers," was the reply.

And now came the most significant question and its still more significant answer. "How many of them realise their ambition?" The Principal bent down and whispered: "Hardly more than a dozen out of a batch like this." His hand swept out towards the rows of expectant graduates. Only one dozen out of four hundred! "And what becomes of the disappointed

ones?" He shrugged his shoulders with a pitying gesture. "They have failed," he said. "They must find employment of some kind or go under." That is the tragedy of the education ladder. Four hundred young people trained to enter the learned professions. Three per cent. succeed in getting into the desired sphere of work, which is already for the most part overcrowded. For the remainder—the 97 per cent.—the training has been absolutely thrown away. Worse than that, in being trained for the wrong vocation they have missed being trained for the right one. It would have been equally tragic if 50 per cent. had succeeded, leaving the same percentage of failure.

DRASTIC REFORM WANTED. The education ladder is clearly useless if it merely beckons on the promising children, and then leaves them stranded at the top. And what I venture to suggest is that, whilst elementary education remains what it is—an inferior type of literary education, insisting upon a grotesque variety of mostly useless general knowledge, that cannot be assimilated by the mental system—the pupil will always be enticed into the blind alley of higher education. The object of our national school system must not be to sacrifice the interests of the great mass of children to the advantage of a handful of naturally gifted scholars. The scholar is not, it should be remembered, the most useful type of citizen.

The education ladder, under existing conditions, threatens to be more of a trap than a boon. What is wanted is not further facilities for higher education, but a drastic reform of our elementary school system. If the poor man's child is to be given an equal chance, let him be given an interesting education that will fit him, from the first, for the type of occupation for which he is fitted by his own natural capacity. It is the duty of the State, before setting up a ladder, to see that it planted on firm ground.

JUDGE'S "PRISON CAREER."

MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL'S REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Justice Bucknill thrilled a schoolboy audience on August 4, by telling them of how he was once sent to prison as a member of a Gypsy band.

He was presenting prizes at the annual Speech Day of the Market Bosworth Grammar School, and mentioned that he was connected with the town, his father having been born there. His grandfather was called the "game chicken," because always wanted to fight, and though he was very small he nearly always won! But this grandfather made one mistake in his life, and that was when he sent him (the speaker) to prison. As a boy he had wandered in Bosworth Park and got into the hands of gypsies. He was put into Bosworth prison by his grandfather for an hour as punishment. He had been invited to go to the park to see the King of the Gypsies, a tribe now disappearing, and found himself in the retinue of the Gypsy King. A policeman took him to his grandfather, who conveyed him to the look-up, but let him out when he cried.

Lord Rosebery had lately made a speech on manners which he (Justice Bucknill) would not attempt to criticise. Good manners made the man, but should not make the man fastidious and artificial. An over-mannered man was like an over-dressed lady—(laughter)—but one did not see much of either class at the present day!

WANTED THE SPEAKER ARRESTED.

STRANGE APPLICATION AT BOW STREET REFUSED.

Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court on August 7, refused an application which was made to him the previous day by an elderly man for process against the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The magistrate said he had read the papers which were left with him, and in his opinion they did not disclose anything to justify him in granting the process asked for.

Applicant: On Jan. 31 last I charged Mr. Birrell and Mr. Lowther with abetting a felony by false statements in the House of Commons in order to shield the guilt of Lord Aberdeen and others. I say that that was a breach of the rules of the House by Mr. Lowther.

The magistrate pointed out that he could not issue a summons against anyone for a breach of the rules of the House.

Applicant: You can issue a warrant for Mr. Lowther for abetting a felony, because it was by his instigation.

The Magistrate: There is nothing to show that there was any felony or misdemeanour at all.

The applicant said he wanted warrants against Mr. Birrell and Mr. Lowther for abetting Lord Aberdeen's felony, which was now proved beyond dispute. The action of Sir Arthur Vicars against the "London Mail" Syndicate had exploded these falsehoods of Mr. Birrell in the House of Commons.

The magistrate said he could not have the time of the Court wasted any longer.

Applicant: This is an important case, in which the Cabinet and even the King is concerned. The evidence of conspiracy is far more important than that of the mere theft of the Crown Jewels.

The Magistrate: In the exercise of my discretion, I refuse to grant any process.

CONCERNING AT ERE.

THE PORTENT OF FATE.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF SIN.

"Vancor" writes in the "Referee":—The ancient Jews believed that for some sins pardon followed the sinner's repentance. Other sins were not pardoned till the solemn Day of Expiation. The greatest sins were only to be atoned for by some grievous affliction. If a wayfarer jostles you by accident in Cheapside to-day his hastily muttered "Sorry" wipes out the offence. If a man lives above his means or breaks the common law, the Bankruptcy Court or the police magistrate ensures the expiation of wrong. But people with consciences who have sinned so heavily that their sin is ever before them, like a pillar of cloud, carry with them an atmosphere generated during the process of expiation by the fires of remorse. As with men, so with nations. From all the evidence available it seems that great masses of mankind have discarded the theory of sin and thus abolish the idea of expiation. Since human nature is the same as it was two or ten thousand years ago, it is certain that the abolition of sin and of the necessity for expiation is only a question of time. Ecclesiastical phraseology is shorn of its ancient sanction. Facts remain. Sin is called by other names. Sin is rebellion against eternal law. Wrong is wrong and right is right. The distinction between wrong and right cannot be ignored with impunity by Governments, by trade Unions, by women, or by you or me.

The shifting of the centre of social and political gravity from ecclesiastical and landed interests to traders and lawyers has created a new atmosphere in the land. Travellers who return home after a few years of absence tell me nothing strikes them so much as the change in the national atmosphere. Young girls talk freely on subjects which their grandmothers, and even their mothers, shunned instinctively. Women dress to display their forms, and thus suggest that modesty is a mere trick. It may be that the old idealism of women, of which the old idealism of men was the counterpart, is a force that is played out. Or it may be that the old-world reverence of man for woman will be restored, not on the old lines, but after much tribulation on new facts. The economic independence and intellectual enfranchisement of many women are new facts. Millions of women live in this country who, under existing marriage conventions, will trudge life's road mateless to the cemetery. This is a new fact.

Another feature that strikes the returning traveller after a few years' absence in Asia or South America is the submerging of English race feeling under a sea of cosmopolitanism. Among Englishmen born and bred there seems to be a consensus of impotent dismay at the destruction of English race feeling. When Mr. Churchill suggested Parliaments for Wales, for Ireland, and for Scotland and the splitting up of England into Provinces, the made no Englishman took offence. Whether we do not understand that the triumph of the Celt and his cosmopolitan confederates is already an accomplished fact, or whether Englishmen feel that the restoration of the Heptarchy and the subjection of England is outside practical politics, is a matter of opinion. What is not a matter of opinion is the organised suppression by our rulers, with the aid of their newspapers, of everything that creates an English atmosphere.

Every body one meets is filled with a sense of the Something that is in the air. If our rulers past and present have sinned we also sinned in allowing them to be our rulers. As they sow so shall we reap. Underneath the sunshine and gaiety of the London season that is just over lurked a sense of impending trouble. Here and there a whiff from burning sulphur reminded onlookers that they no longer live in the days of measured freedom. Revolution ready for service is the order of the day. Freedom is narrowing, not broadening out from precedent to precedent. The atmosphere is like that which precedes the coming of a cyclone wherein many will be overwhelmed. Some day, perhaps the question of atmosphere will be examined on scientific lines. If you go into a house that has been inhabited for generations there is always a subtle air distinctive of that house. Sometimes the atmosphere breathes a spirit of ancient peace; at others the presence of strife, of dullness, or of gloom. Enter an empty room and look at the furniture, the books, and the flowers, and you will find there something more than furniture, books, and flowers. The character of the absent occupant, the traces of woman, if a woman has had everything to do with the arrangement of the room. Subtle grace and charm linger in a room used by a womanly woman. A bachelor may procure the oddest flowers, old French furniture, and Elzevir editions. The owner may have good taste and make everything "just so." But something is lacking, and the woman's atmosphere is woman's secret. A ship, a regiment, a church, a sect, a college, a school, an office, a newspaper, a mine, a shop, a hospital, an hotel, a club, and a

forest each has its own atmosphere peculiar to itself.

No mere reorganisation of our educational system and no subsidy, however vast, can supply atmosphere. Without it education must be a failure. Concentration on the intellectual sides of education will develop abilities of a kind which are of no use to the nation. It is probable that the finest brain in the United Kingdom is that of the Scottish Member who is engaged in eliminating English race-atmosphere. Mr. Asquith's brain has been cultivated to a point beyond which brain culture for purposes of logic cannot go. Mr. Asquith's faultless faculties, his marvellous lucidity, his unmatched powers of obscurantism are of untold value to his Party, but Mr. Asquith, with all his brains, lacks simple faith in anything under the sun. Dear old Plato, whom I, unlike Mr. Asquith, can only read through a translation, said that those citizens who were to be set apart for the supreme work of guarding the State must possess certain natural endowments, and in particular must be "gentle and strong." Gentleness and strength make the atmosphere of all men who are men. When rulers are neither gentle nor strong, but rude and willing to capitulate to anybody and to anything with voting power to tell, the atmosphere of a coming storm is upon us.

THE BORN LEADER. Democracy, like a child, is artless. Thwarted, it is lawless. It speaks no language but its own. In philosophy it has no interest. Of reasoning it is incapable. Yet democracy to-day wants to know the truth as it never yearned for truth before. Lies make an atmosphere of their own. They reek of the pit. Hate between classes whose interests are inseparable exists only because the people are told and believe what is untrue. The atmosphere of lying in the House of Commons and in society cannot always continue. The foundations of society are shifting, and in times of crisis, upheaval, and revolution the gentle and strong become natural leaders. A born leader is one who is gentle to his own people and strong to smite their enemies.

Of all atmospheres in social life that of the sunny home is the brightest. In the annals of some families every page is fragrant with the aroma of gaiety and affection. The boys have their corners rounded off by their sisters and the girls prepare for their entry into the great world by the polishing that only brothers can provide. The atmosphere of the English family, when it is a happy family, is the source of England's valour and strength. Other homes there are where a poisonous blight floats over the family. An evil spirit is in occupation, and the evil spirit is in occupation to create misunderstanding, to stunt affection, and to destroy peace. In our dear old world a good atmosphere is essential to the enjoyment and use of life. We all distil atmosphere as we travel towards the end of all things. Let our contribution be sunny and bright.

ODD GIFT TO A PRINCE.

Probably the oddest birthday gift on record—an old unused railway ticket—was received by Prince Oscar, the Kaiser's fifth son, on the occasion of his recent birthday, says the "Daily News" Berlin correspondent.

The story connected with this unusual present is as follows: Twenty-five years ago a simple inhabitant of a small neighbouring town was in Berlin on business, and by chance happened to be standing before the royal palace when the salute announcing the Prince's birth was fired. The visitor, filled with patriotism, returned home. By some oversight the guard neglected to collect the ticket, which bore the date July 27, and which has been carefully preserved all these years.

The ticket was sent to the Prince with an explanatory letter on his 25th anniversary. The Prince accepted the simple gift in the spirit in which it was given, and sent the donor, through his adjutant, a letter of thanks, accompanied by a signed photograph.

"AGONY" OF DIVORCED PERSON.

A new type of "agony" made its appearance in the columns of a London newspaper on August 1st. Advertiser would be grateful to any C. of E. Clergyman, who will carry two people—one having been divorced. Any West-end Church.

"I have been able," said Mr. Hamilton, of the Divorce Law Reform Union, to a "Daily News" representative, "to put the advertiser in communication with a clergyman who will perform the ceremony. There are some that I know of who are more charitable and take a saner view of their duties than the Bishop of London. The intolerant and impossible attitude of the Church of England is hopeless in forfeiting a good deal of their influence."

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon is indisposed and has gone into a nursing home.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Woon, commanding Secunderabad Division, is taking long leave preparatory to retiring next year.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

FURLOUGH RULES MODIFIED.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. C. V. Menia presiding in the absence of the chairman Mr. F. A. Chetty.

The Committee considered a report made by its Sub-Committee regarding a proposal for the modification of furlough leave rules applicable to needs of departments and other officers of the Municipality. The report stated:—The Commissioner points out that the Government Covenanted Service Rules have been adopted with certain modifications, all of which are in favour of employees, by the Railway Companies and by the Port Trust and Improvement Trust, and he recommends that similar concessions as regards leave should be extended to the superior officers of the Corporation. After careful consideration the Sub-Committee beg to recommend that the Government Covenanted Service Rules be adopted in respect of the grant of furlough leave to officers the minimum pay of whose substantive appointments, exclusive of personal or other allowances, is not less than Rs. 500 per mensem. This would limit the application of the special rules to 20 officers.

Under the rules now in force officers are entitled, whilst on furlough, to half their average salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per mensem or £600 a year if an officer is paid in England and Rs. 500 per mensem if an officer is paid in India. Under the Covenanted Service Rules the leave allowances are limited if paid at the Home Treasury, to a maximum of £800 per annum and Rs. 666 2/3 per mensem if paid in India. The Commissioner recommends that the grant of half the average salary to officers on furlough should be allowed whether the furlough is spent in England or in India. The Committee concur in this opinion.

In view of the fact that the Executive Health Officer, the Executive Engineer and the Hydraulic Engineer hold office on five yearly tenures and that any of these officers taking 2 years' furlough after 8 years' service and retiring after that period would cause a good deal of inconvenience, the Sub-Committee consider that it should be provided in the case of these officers that furlough after the first 3 years' service shall be granted to them subject to the understanding that they shall return to duty after the expiry of the leave, otherwise refund the leave allowances drawn by them. In connection with the grant of leave to these three officers the Commissioner has placed before the Sub-Committee notes drawn up by himself and the Chief Accountant. Copies of those notes, together with a comparative statement prepared by the Chief Accountant, showing the difference between the Covenanted and the Non-Covenanted Service Rules, are forwarded herewith.

The committee adopted the report and the meeting was adjourned after transacting business of a formal nature.

RECENT FIRE IN HORNBY ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—I as well as my co-workers in the Bai Pirohaji Dadabhai Wacha Fire-temple shall be highly obliged if you will kindly publish the following few lines of explanation in connection with the recent fire next door to our Fire-temple:—

1. While reporting on the said fire in your issue of Monday last, your reporter, inter alia, says that "The Priests of the Fire-temple at first objected to entering the temple on religious grounds but soon saw that there was no other way to save the temple." Nothing is far from the truth. The truth is that the priests were the first to notice the fire, the first to raise the alarm, the first to inform the Fire Brigade station and also the first and foremost to allow the Fort fire-brigade men to enter the fire-temple premises from the back door fronting the Pitha Mohla and to assist them with the help of other Parsees in carrying the house to the top floor of our premises to facilitate their playing the water-pipes right through the burning building. This would be corroborated by the fact that when for the first fifteen minutes or so the pipe water was not available and the firemen were standing inactive with pipes in their hands, it was I who exhorted them to use well water (we have two good wells in our premises) but I was informed that the water from the well could not be sucked and I had to keep quiet. It was to our interest to see that the burning house as well as our Fire-temple were saved as they were all in all to us and we were not so foolish as to endanger our all in all merely on "religious grounds." Besides there was nothing to object to on religious grounds as when no "Pav-mehel" (important in door ceremonies) are going on we can after arranging our own things and closing certain doors, allow non-Parsees to enter the Fire-temple by the back door.

The statement in question has done great injustice to us priests and has placed us in a very awkward position and I shall, therefore, be highly obliged if you will, by inserting this explanation, remove the wrong impression created by it in the minds of the Parsi Public.—Yours, etc., (Sd.) BOMANJI MANEKJI RUSTOMJI UNWALA.

for Manekji Rustomji Unwala, Head Officiating Priest of the Wacha Fire Temple.

THREATS TO LORD ROTHCHILD.

GERMAN AT BOW-STREET.

On a charge of "feloniously sending a threatening letter to Lord Rothschild and demanding £30,000 in banknotes," a young German clerk was remanded in custody at Bow-street on Aug. 2. The accused, who was described as Heinrich Kormerskothen, aged 30, of Brownwood Park, Wood Green, was dressed in a well-cut morning coat, light waist-coat, and striped trousers. Formal evidence only was taken, it being understood that the case will be gone into fully at the remanded hearing on Friday.

Mr. Schuter, who represented Lord Rothschild, stated that about June 17 his client received an anonymous letter purporting to come from a committee (the name of which was not mentioned) asking for a large sum of money for their funds. The writer suggested that an advertisement should be inserted in a newspaper announcing whether the money would be forthcoming. In the case of information being given to the police, or if the money demanded were not forthcoming, or if the notes were stopped, or if the man who had to fetch the notes should be arrested, the alternative would be death. Steps were then taken, and in a subsequent letter the death not only of Lord Rothschild but of a relative or relatives was threatened if the money was not forthcoming. As he understood that the police had not yet had an opportunity of fully investigating the circumstances, as they only effected the arrest on the previous afternoon, Mr. Schuter added, he asked for a remand.

Chief Inspector Hawkins was then called. He said that he saw the accused at Vine-street Police Station on the previous afternoon, and told him of the charge that would be preferred against him. The accused said:—

"I am very sorry indeed. I have sent four letters altogether. I typed them myself. Some time ago I wrote to one of the Rothschilds for employment. Someone called from a society and told me it was not the Rothschilds' business to find me employment. I sent the letters to Lord Rothschild, hoping he would send me money. I have been living on my mother so long, and I wanted to get some to help her and keep myself. I thought if I asked him for a big lot I should have got something. I never would kill or hurt Lord Rothschild."

The witness searched the prisoner, he added, and in his left sock found three bank of engraving notes. He said to the prisoner: "These were made up into a parcel to represent real money, and they were placed in a hole in the wall of a room in Appenrod's restaurant, Coventry-street, in accordance with a statement in your letters to Lord Rothschild."

The prisoner replied: "Yes, I took them out of the hole." When the charge was read over to him he said: "Please do not let my parents know, and please tell Lord Rothschild I am sorry." Inspector Hawkins asked that prior to coming into court prisoner handed to him a statement in German, which he produced, and questioned that he should hand it to the magistrate.

Asked if he had any question put, the accused replied in a voice "No." He was then remanded.

The magistrate intimated that a question of bail would be entertained, remanded until next Friday.

DOCTOR'S DOUBLE LIFE.

WIVES AND FAMILIES IN TWO CITIES.

The death recently of Dr. Wilfrid Frost, revealed the fact that he had been living a double life for some years, having a wife and family in Chicago and another family in Lacrosse, Wisconsin, where he was known as Dr. Wilfrid Montclair.

Until his death each family was in ignorance of the existence of the other and the man was considered a model husband and father. He had a considerable practice in both cities, which during his temporary absences he left in charge of a substitute.

The Chicago family consisted of his wife, a son, aged 21 years, and a daughter 19 years old. In Lacrosse he had a wife and two boys of 2 and 3 years respectively.

The Chicago widow has now brought from Wisconsin the Lacrosse widow, who is young enough to have been Dr. Frost's daughter, and her two children and the two families will make their home in Chicago together for the rest of their lives.

Mrs. Frost senior declares that they will teach the children to respect the memory of their father, despite his wrong to them. "We both loved him," said she, "and if he made a mistake it is our duty to rectify it." The action of the two women in forgiving the man has been made the topic of a newspaper discussion regarding what a wife ought to do under such circumstances.

The cavalry strength of the force to manoeuvre in Eastern Bengal next cold weather will consist of two squadrons of 12th and one squadron of 17th.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

SUIT TO REDEEM PROPERTY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

ANANTHARAJU JADAV V. VITHOJI GOPALRAO GUJAR.

This was an appeal against the decision of the First class subordinate Judge of Katnagiri who reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff respondent.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to redeem certain property alleging that the property belonged to defendant Nos. 1 to 10 and defendant No. 17. The property was given in mortgage by the defendants to one Narso Joshi about 40 years back. Defendants Nos. 1 to 10 redeemed the whole one anna taxim from Joshi's mortgage. No contribution having been made by defendant No. 17 in payment of the mortgage dues he executed a mortgage of his 6 pie share in the property in favour of defendants 1 to 10 on 10th April, 1897, for Rs. 600. The present suit is to redeem his six pie share. Later on defendant No. 17 sold his equity of redemption to one Vishnu Babaji under the sale-deed of 5th February, 1908, for Rs. 220. Vishnu Babaji sold his rights in favour of first plaintiff under the sale-deed of 1st June, 1908, for Rs. 250.

The defence of defendant No. 17 was that the deed passed by him to Vishnu was really a mortgage and not a sale and that it was taken in the name of Vishnu Salvi really for the benefit of his brother Narayan.

The Court of the first instance made defendant No. 17 as plaintiff No. 2 in the case and having found that the mortgage amount of defendant Nos. 1 to 10 was amply paid off, passed a decree in favour of plaintiff No. 2.

The first plaintiff appealed to the District Court which reversed the decree of the first court on 12th June, 1912, and allowed the first plaintiff to redeem and recover immediate possession.

Against this decree plaintiff No. 2 appealed to the High Court.

A preliminary objection was raised by the respondent's pleader that the appeal being filed beyond time was time-barred. He contended that the decree of the District Court was passed on 12th June, 1912, and as the appeal was filed on 11th November, 1912, it was beyond time by 63 days.

The preliminary objection was overruled on the ground that after the decree of 12th June the appellant had made a review application to the Lower Court and as the appeal was heard again in the Lower Court by consent of the pleaders of the parties concerned, the date of the decree must be taken as the date on which the review application was disposed of after rehearing the whole case, and that date being 10th August 1912 the appeal filed on 11th November was within time.

The case was then heard on merits and the decree of the Lower Court was confirmed with costs.

Pleaders for appellant:—Mr. S. R. Bakhale and Mr. Jayant S. Rele. Pleader for the respondent:—Mr. P. N. Wadia.

LECTOR'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

DULA AND OTHERS V. BAI RAM AND OTHERS.

In this suit the opponent had filed suit against the petitioners in the Court of the Mamlatdar at Broach for the recovery of the possession of certain land. The Mamlatdar after a careful and exhaustive consideration of the whole evidence found against the opponent and dismissed the opponent's suit. The opponent next applied to the Collector against the order of the Mamlatdar dismissing the suit, and the Collector fixed the 4th of January, 1913, to be the date for the hearing the application at Jamnagar. The first petitioner never served with a notice of the date fixed for hearing, he and his wife and children were not at Deral at the time when the Sepoy was alleged to have gone there. The first petitioner lived separately, his house was locked and nobody informed him of the date of hearing. The first petitioner could not accordingly be present before the Collector, who reversed the order of the Mamlatdar on facts and sent the case for a finding on the other issue, which finding went against the first petitioner with the result that the Mamlatdar decreed the plaintiff's suit.

The petitioner then came to the High Court on the ground that the Collector's order was erroneous, illegal and beyond jurisdiction.

Their Lordships after hearing the pleaders set aside the Collector's order and restored that of the Mamlatdar. The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court said that there was more than one objection to the Collector's order in this case. In the first place, it is an order which could only be passed by a judge in appeal, and did not fall within his revisional jurisdiction according to the decisions in *Kashiram v. Rajaram* L.R., 35 Bom. p. 487; and *Hassam Malik v. Ramul*, 15 Bom. L.R., p. 68. It was also made in violation of the provisions of section 23, of the Mamlatdar's Courts, Act, which provided that the Collector could only make an order under that clause after due notice to the parties, and it was admitted that no notice was given to the defendant before the Mamlatdar. In consequence of the order of the Collector

the Mamlatdar acted as if his finding on the first issue was reversed, and decided the second issue adversely to the defendant. Their Lordship set aside the last order of the Mamlatdar, and the order of the Collector upon which it was based, and restored the original order of the Mamlatdar with costs.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared on behalf of the applicants. Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the opponents.

ORIGINAL SIDE

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

WIFE GRANTED JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

CONTINUED AND PERSISTENT ILL TREATMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)
BHICAJI MANEKJI ADENWALA V.
MANEKJI MANCHERI ADENWALA.

In this suit, the plaintiff sues for judicial separation and maintenance from her husband at the rate of Rs. 150 per month. She also prays that her clothes, ornaments, etc., be returned to her and that the defendant be ordered to pay her all the debts incurred by her for having to maintain herself, by reason of her husband's wrongful conduct.

The plaintiff and defendant were married in Bombay on the 15th March 1885. The parties lived together as husband and wife at Aden till 1902 and thereafter in Bombay till 1912, in which year the plaintiff left the defendant on account of his assaulting her in a violent manner.

Soon after the marriage, matters went to such lengths that the defendant received a warning from Captain Davis, the resident magistrate at Aden, against ill-treating his wife, and was threatened with expulsion from Aden, if he persisted in continuing his assaults on her. In 1902, the parties were brought to Bombay to the defendant's mother. But even there the defendant continued ill-treating his wife. In 1904, the plaintiff made an application to the second Presidency Magistrate for maintenance but through the intervention of friends and on the advice of the Court she consented to go back to her husband. On account of the husband's persistent cruelty and repeated assaults, the wife left him on four different occasions, but was again induced to return to him. On the 16th January 1912, however, the defendant struck the plaintiff on the eye, causing a deep wound for which she had to go to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The plaintiff thereupon left the defendant's house finally.

On several issues by the marriage, the two boys who were alive were in the defendant's custody.

ALLEGATIONS OF ASSAULT DENIED.

In his defence, the husband denies all the charges of assault, cruelty and ill-treatment brought against him. He says it is not true that the Magistrate at Aden ever threatened him with expulsion from that place. The reason of his coming to Bombay was his mother's ill-health. He alleges that the principal cause of dispute between him and his wife was that the latter wanted him to live separate from his mother, which he refused to do. She used to leave him at her own sweet will and returned whenever she liked, without the least regard to his rights as a husband. There was no justification for her desertion of him. At the hearing of the case yesterday before Mr. Justice Davar and the Delegates of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Mr. S. R. Davar appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

At the outset, Mr. Bahadurji applied for a postponement of the case on the ground of the sudden illness of Mr. Talyarkhan, counsel for the defendant. There was no time to instruct another counsel. His Lordship having refused to grant an adjournment, Mr. Bahadurji withdrew from the case, having been instructed only to apply for an adjournment.

His Lordship suggested that the plaintiff should provide separate maintenance for his wife, as the relations of the parties were very strained. This suggestion did not seem to commend itself to the defendant, who wished his wife to live with him for a few months and see if they could not pull on together. But the latter refused to do so, saying she had given her husband many opportunities, which he made use of for nothing except to practice cruelty on her.

The first issue tried was whether the acts of cruelty previous to 1911 had not been condoned. Mr. Davar argued that the subsequent acts of cruelty revived the previous cruelty and cited several authorities. After Mr. Wadia had replied, His Lordship remarked that the wife would be entitled to recoup the previous acts of cruelty but as a matter of history of the case, He had considered that point in the recent case of *Proes and Proes*.

"DID NOT REFLECT CREDIT."

After counsel had addressed the delegates His Lordship summed up the case. His Lordship said that they were told that the plaintiff had made repeated attempts to get maintenance, but had failed. The fact that she had failed, seemed to His Lordship to be an incident which did not reflect credit on those who had to deal with those attempts. For, when the case came here for investigation it appeared that there was no room for very much to be said on behalf of the defendant. His Lordship did not propose to inflict on

the delegates his view of the evidence. It was for them to judge of that evidence and His Lordship left them to say whether from what they had heard from Dr. Ghaswala and Mr. Unwalla if they had any reason to disbelieve their evidence. As to the incident of 10th January, 1912, His Lordship would only say that the defendant's explanation was extremely childish and must be taken to be deliberately false.

The delegates then returned a verdict of cruelty against the defendant. His Lordship passing a decree of judicial separation in favour of the plaintiff said that the delegates had returned the only possible verdict on the evidence that His Lordship had been recording during the whole of the day. It seemed to him that it was a gross case of continued and persistent grievous ill-treatment on the part of the defendant towards his wife whose conduct seemed to have been distinguished by great patience and forbearance.

His Lordship passed a decree for judicial separation and ordered the defendant to pay the costs. The question of alimony ordered to be brought in chambers.

Plaintiff's Attorneys: Messrs. Dubash and Co.
Defendant's Attorneys: Messrs. Soonderdas and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

INAMBAR BOUND OVER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING EMPRESS V. JANGULI SAKHER KAJI INAMBAR OF HULIKATTI.

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of Mr. R. C. Brown, District Magistrate of Belgam, who considered the First Class Magistrate's order a proper one and dismissed the appeal.

The complaint against the accused was that he habitually committed extortion and outraged the modesty of women and ravished them, and was thus so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community.

The accused's contention was that he wanted to enhance the rate of rent of his lands and that his tenants were not willing to pay enhanced rents or to quit the lands, and so they had concocted the case against him.

The First Class Magistrate of Chikodi before whom the case was heard, was satisfied from the overwhelming and trustworthy evidence for the prosecution that the accused habitually committed extortion and that the accused outraged the modesty of women and had even actually ravished many women and was thus so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community.

He accordingly ordered under section 118, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that the accused should execute a bond, with a surety for Rs. 500 for his good behaviour for one year.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram for the accused-applicant dismissed the application.

WILL OR NO WILL!

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)
GANGAPPA HUNDREKAR VS. GANGAPPA MALLESHAPPA AND OTHERS.

The facts of this case were fully reported in yesterday's "Chronicle," further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Jayakar, on behalf of the first opponent, further contended that when the compromise negotiations were carried on, no mention was made of the will. Absolute secrecy was maintained after the execution. When the will was made "in secret," there was no reason to keep it secret. In an inquiry of the suicide of the testator, which lasted for twelve days, no mention of the will was made. He then cited 33, Cal. 543, to support his case.

Mr. Setlur, who appeared on behalf of the second opponent, said that the *onus probandi* rested on the party propounding the will. With regard to the state of the mind of the testator, evidence was strong enough to show that he was suffering from the fit of "Gimji," i.e., fit of moroseness. A witness had said that the state of his health was the same when he made the will and when he committed suicide. If the signatures were compared there was great disparity. The difference between the two signatures was not an ordinary difference. The Sub-Registrar was friendly with the testator. It was not necessary that the Sub-Registrar should be dishonest, he might be partial. It was quite enough for their purpose that the Sub-Registrar was a friend of the testator. It was a deliberate attempt on the part of the conspirators who made the will, to take him to Gadhing and the will nor the original draft was read to the testator. Evidence was clear on that point.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji, then replied. He finished his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji, with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Jayakar, with Mr. Kelker, appeared on behalf of the first opponent; and Mr. Setlur with Mr. Moulgaonker appeared on behalf of the second respondent.

Mr. F. E. Goodall Assistant Storekeeper, Oudh, and Rohilkhand Railway, is permanently promoted to the rank of Storekeeper in Class second grade 4.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1913.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor. In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

6-13-684-11—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Batliwala v. Jamshedji Morwanji Wadia Captain & V.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Ranchhodass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay. Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-13-835-12—Dubash & Co. Yacoub Ibrahim Sayani v. Abdul Latif Haji Soomarr Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahmood Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahmood Haji Ismail. Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and Co.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betaji Maharaj. Sunderdas & Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhaishanker K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Mahant and anr. Crawford B. and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Maseckial Dharamey and anr. v. Kurnoodas Heerji and anr. Hiralal & Co. Smetnam B. and Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. & S. Tullockchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbhai Ramcoochar a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Tayvala P. & P. Valibhai widow v. Goolidas Karsondas Madhovi K. & Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co. a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest. R. K. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick M. R. & Co. Goolam Hossain Essaji Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

28-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminster Bank Ltd. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne & Co. Tribhovanandas M. Nathubhai and anr. v. Mahomedali Lookmanji Sullemanni. Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

636-70—Khunderao H. M. Shaik Mahomed v. Surajmal Likhchand a firm and anr. Surajmal and Co.

Suits for hearing & final disposal. Testamentary Suits.

6-12—Bhimji & Co. Jeevandas Dooogera and anr. Bai Jivabai widow Sounderdas & Co.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshovji Ty. abji D. & Co.

5-13—Payne & Co. Mohanlal Jodhray v. Ranchhodas Bhicandas Vachha & Co.

6-13—Mans. J. H. & Co. Jeevandas Damodhar & anr. v. Bai Lilabai widow. Pest. R. K. & Co.

9-13—Jehangir M. & S. Hooraibai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdia Mulla & Mulla. For Postponement.

10-13—Payne & Co. Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr. Mahmood Abdul Rehman Manekial & T. Long Causes.

666-11—Jamsetji R. and D. Sada Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Ramji and anr. Edgell G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Esteves Pereira v. Rosario Mathias De Silva alias Rogers Mathias De Silva & anr. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13 Patell and E. Roque Esteves Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Rosario Mathias De Silva alias Rogers Mathias De Silva and anr. Patell and Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D. Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharan and anr. Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bai Jivabai widow v. Amboobai widow and anr. Madhovi K. and Co. (For papers). Edgell G. W. and Co.

441-09—Little and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas Tehelram Girdharidas and anr. Jamsetji R. and D.

591-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahmood v. Khatibabai Tyabji D. & Co.

939-12—Smetnam B. and Co. Parvatibai widow Gopal Sudkaji Bele and anr. Vachha and Co. Payne & Co., for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hossain Abdullal and anr. Patell and E. Man. H. and Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J. and M. Gulam Hossain Bandedally Somji v. Mahmood Saleh Cassam and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hasam and anr. Bhai Shanker K. & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P. & P. Jijiboy Sorabji Dubash and anr. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G. & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Begman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1322-12—Edgell G. W. and Co., Dossabhai Mervanji and Co., v. Mahomedally Karimbhooy.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL. Long Causes.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahmood Abdulla Datu and anr. v. Dattoo Jaffer and anr. Mirza M. and M. Mulji P. and anr. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

S. C. 706-13—Madhovi K. and Ch. Shripal v. Dind. Danuday v. Press Co. Ltd. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

42-12—Malvi H. M. & R. Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Chhajoo Ram & Sons a firm Payne & Co. Part Heard 11-8-13.

508-12—Captain & V. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Dinkar Khanderao and anr. Sham. M. & H. Edg. G. W. & Co. part heard 9-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu J. and M. Champsey Parbat and anr. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and

Co., Manch and anr. and N. Shroff D. and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comr's. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimanji v. Dhodiba Pandurji and anr. S. M. B. and Co., Rach. I. & Co., Unwall P. and P.

461-10—Jamsetji R. & D. Ramal Himatlal Gopal Nagardas v. Nadirshah & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

581-13—Dubash & Co. Kavasji Pallonji Khareghat v. Krishnarao G. Bhayasaheb Gaekwad Sabnis & G. Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Nuru Hossain Nalband and anr. v. Mariambai widow and anr. Jam. R. and D.

1230-12—Hiralal & Co. Rajabhai Ranji & anr. v. Bai Sonabai widow & anr. Jam. R. & D. Sham M. & H. Tyabji, D. & Co.

696-12—Little & Co. Marwanji Rustom Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite and anr. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite and anr. Shaw. M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas 2nd & Co., Edgell G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v. Jagmohanadas Damodharadas and anr. Madhovi K. & Ch.

142-09—Bhai K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji and anr. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yashwantrao Ishwar Nane v. Keshavnarao Bhaji & anr. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dandohardas Rangildas and anr. Matubhai, J. and M. F. P. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jannadas Dewkarai v. Mulla & Mulla, Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

538-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissonadas Dwarkadas a firm v. Motilal Rupchand a firm and anr. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Jayebai and anr. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

1175-10—Shamrao M. and H. Wamanrao Shamrao and anr. v. Tribhovanandas M. Nathoonhooy Surajmal and Co.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narayanji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jannabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghavaya N. E. Co., Manilal Chetlal v. Surajmal Likhchand a firm and anr. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchhodas Tribhovanadas v. Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahmood v. Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab and G.

98-13—Nadireh and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahmood Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba & Daph. P. & D. Mulji K. & Th.

189-12—Manekial & T. Ranchhodas Hurjiwan v. Aboobucker Abdul Rahim and anr. Little & Co. For Consent Decree.

226-13—Unwalla P. & P. Sorabji Dhunibhai Dadseyet v. Sullemanni Abdul Wahed & Co. a firm Captain & V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.) In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL. Long Causes.

197-12—Payne & Co. Esmailji Mulla Valibhooy v. Essaji Moosaji and anr. Jam R. & D. Moti & D. J. & S. Surajmal & Co.

569-10—Jehangir & G. Hessaaji Moosaji Haji Tujbani and anr. Ard. H. D. & Co. Payne & Co. Shaik M. & H. Moti & D.

SHORT CAUSES.

682-13—Nanu H. and Co., Abu Bake Abba v. Abdul Gafoor Ahmed Sabab Mulla and Mulla References.

T. A. Refer.

1-13 E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhooy and anr. Craigie B. and Co. Payne and Co., Little and Co.

2-13—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay and anr. Craigie B. and Co. Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

BRAHMO SAMAJ IN ENGLAND.

A "CREEDLESS CREED".

36, Churchgate St. BOMBAY

PLACE OF PUNISHMENT.

MR. A. C. BENSON ON HELL.

Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson makes a valuable contribution to the discussion going on in the "Daily News" upon what modern men and women really believe about hell and the future life.

Mr. Benson is one of the three literary sons of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and his books—"Beside Still Waters," "The Upton Letters," "Thy Rod and Thy Staff," etc.—are, leaving novels aside, among the most widely read of any by a living English author. For eighteen years he was a master at Eton, and is now a Fellow and Lecturer at Magdalene College, Cambridge.

"There does not seem to me," Mr. Benson said to a "Daily News" interviewer, "to be the smallest warrant for believing in the actuality of the so-called 'old-fashioned' or 'orthodox' hell. Many of the details of it come from the imaginations of Dante or Milton. If an appeal is made to the New Testament, to such a parable as that of Dives and Lazarus, and if it is said that this was meant to be taken as literally true, then we must equally rigidly confine the bliss of Heaven to the privilege of a place in Abraham's bosom. Our Saviour certainly takes for granted the immortality of the soul, and some future retribution and reward; but He speaks comparatively seldom of the subject, and as a rule under some image or parable, such as the sheep and the goats.

NO WARRANT IN THE GOSPEL.

"But the medieval hell, such as is most horribly and crudely depicted in such places as the Fairford windows has really no warrant in the Gospel. Such a hell as that, if it were devised or authorised or even tolerated by God, would, to my mind, be entirely and wholly inconsistent with any theory of His justice or love; if I gave such a deity allegiance, it would only be the allegiance of weakness and terror. If all our ideas of justice, goodness, kindness, dignity, and beauty come from God, it cannot be expected that mankind should violate them all in their belief as to God's nature and essence. If the old theory of hell were true, there is no hideous extremity of human cruelty and injustice that such a precedent would not justify.

"The fact is that we simply do not know what follows death, or what the hereafter of the spirit is to be. We cannot conceive of existence except under more or less material conditions. If we choose to exercise our own imaginations, or to trust the imaginations of others on the subject, we may do so; but we must be sincere and honest, and confess that we have no certain warrant for the truth or accuracy of such details."

THE DOCTRINE NOT A DETERRENT.

"Then, is the old idea of hell to disappear?" inquired the interviewer. "Are we to have no horrors to brandish over evil doers—nothing to frighten them with?"

"To that," replied Mr. Benson, "I would say that even the deterrents of natural penalties and of human punishments for crime are not wholly successful in persuading men and women to exercise restraint; and they are at all events, fairly certain in their operation. But to use the idea of hell as a deterrent, without having far more evidence of its actuality than we can have, seems to me not only to be very wicked, but very foolish; because it can only prevail with quite immature, weak, irrational, and feeble minds.

"No one with the smallest logical faculty who believes in the perfect love and justice of God can possibly credit the truth of the so-called doctrine of hell. Moreover, even if a child is galled into thinking it true, it is sure to become obvious to him in later life that no one can know anything for certain about it, while the large majority of good, affectionate, kindly, wise, tender-hearted men and women do not believe a word of it; and that many, and those not the least intelligent, look upon the medieval idea of hell as a mere reflection from the indifference and cruelty of contemporary minds, and even as a direct invention of the devil himself, to discredit and dishonour the Divine perfection of the Father Almighty.

"But in any case it is a piece of direct dishonesty to say that one knows hell to be an actual fact, because there is no evidence producible, and if it comes to a question of numbers the people who believe it are a very minute minority of the human race."

"What force, then, is to take its place? What can be set before men as a reason for curbing impulse and passion and desire?"

SIN SEVERELY PUNISHED.

"Well, I believe myself with all my heart in immortality, and I believe that God is perfectly and absolutely just, and that what a man sows he will reap. I believe that perverse, wilful, continued sin will be strictly and severely punished, but not vindictively and cruelly punished. I believe that all punishment will be restorative, and will be designed to help men to see where the truth lies, and what the real happiness of life consists in. I am inclined to think that no punishment ever really helps any culprit, unless the culprit wishes to be punished. But in any case it will be just.

"If sin is finite, punishment will be finite too; to punish a finite trans-

gression by an infinite pain is the very basest and most atrocious injustice. I see that the human will has a terrible faculty of resisting light and even love; and I think that there is a stubborn quality which needs to be broken in most of us; but it is not merely for our grief and anguish and discomfort that this is so, but to lead us on as quickly as may be to the vast horizons of beauty and joy.

"The idea that God prepared all that for man, and then designed man, knowing perfectly well that millions of human beings would never taste the joy of Heaven, is a preposterous one. Nothing could justify such a deliberate design; and I for one believe that the love of God will never be satisfied, nor His power complete, until all are gathered inside His love."

SWISS PAPAL GUARD MUTINY.

AN INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL REPOND.

Colonel Repond, commandant of the Swiss Papal Guard in Rome, has just arrived in Fribourg, Switzerland, on furlough. He it is, so it is said, who, more than any other man, is responsible for the recent mutiny of the Swiss Guards at the Vatican, writes Julian Grande from Berne in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

In the course of an interview, Colonel Repond said that the root cause of the mutiny was that young men did not now join the guard with the intention of remaining in it for the eighteen or twenty years necessary to qualify them for a pension. Consequently the number of new recruits was so great that it was not always possible to weed out undesirable elements sufficiently quickly.

In short, said the Colonel, "it is the custom to come and spend a season in the Swiss guards just as people do in an hotel."

"When the mutiny broke out," Colonel Repond said, "I called together the mutineers and addressed them, reminding them of their oath of fidelity, and calling upon them to resume their posts at once, failing which I would declare them perjurers."

"Grant us just one request, and we will go," was the men's reply. "There can be no question of granting anything," I replied. "Even if your demands were as reasonable as they are the reverse, I would not consider them, because they were made in a manner contrary to discipline and accompanied by acts of insubordination."

"In that case, fifty of us will leave all at once," was the reply. Whereupon," said the Colonel, "I told them that they might go, adding that it was then eleven o'clock in the morning, and if they made haste they could catch the 2-40 afternoon train for Switzerland."

"Then I saw one mutineer drawing his sabre, and I loaded my revolver in order to put a bullet into him directly he attempted to use it. They noticed what I was about, and some one called out, 'Mind the revolver.' The soldier then put back his sabre."

"Altogether," said the Colonel, "thirteen men have left. Before I went away from Rome I arranged for an increase of the guardsmen's pay, so that I do not think there will be any difficulty in filling the vacancies. The Pope has agreed to grant a bonus of frs. 400 to every man who honourably fulfils three years' service in the guard, and after six years' service a man will be entitled to frs. 800."

The Swiss Press, even more than that of Italy, has had much to say about the recent revolt of the Swiss Papal Guard at the Vatican, and although for the time being the semblance of peace has been restored by the expulsion of the three ringleaders and the voluntary resignation of ten other guardsmen, the last of the matter has certainly not been heard. The Swiss as a nation look with small favour upon the existence of the guard at the Vatican, which is, after all, thoroughly comprehensible; for although it may occasionally happen that a young man belonging to a good Roman Catholic family seeks admission into the corps, this is generally in the hope of eventually becoming an officer, and such cases are the exception rather than the rule.

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

There is no doubt that the present trouble with the Swiss guards is due to Colonel Repond, who may have been right or may have been wrong at reforming the Papal Guard, but who seems to have caused great discontent among them, possibly because he was over-zealous and anxious to proceed too fast.

For a long time it was the custom to recruit the officers of the guard from among Swiss who had been resident in Rome for many years past, and become completely "Romanised." Colonel Repond, however, was pointed out the recommendation of the Swiss Roman Catholic Bishops, and was certainly not "Romanised." It was admitted that in two years he wrought a transformation in the Papal Guard, and it is likewise admitted that before his advent the corps had become in some ways exceedingly slack.

In short, most of their pay went in taverns and gambling dens outside the Vatican gates, and altogether his Holiness's guard was very far from being in a state of holiness itself.

What is certain is that, although Colonel Repond consistently backed up by Cardinal Merry del Val, remained master of the situation as regards the Swiss guard, the existence of the guard is seriously menaced. Had the mutineers persisted in their obstinacy, the Pope, it is said, had thoroughly made up his mind to abolish the corps altogether.

BISHOP AND DANCING.

TURKEY TROT BANNED.

The Right Rev. Thomas Bryne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nashville, has issued an order to the churches in the State of Tennessee forbidding members to dance the Tango, Turkey Trot, and other dances of weird character, and he adds: "Should any priest attempt to absolve a penitent who persists in weird dancing the absolution would be worthless, and the confession would be a curse rather than a blessing," says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

The Bishop's prohibition revives the vexed question in America whether a Christian Church can tolerate not only "weird" dancing, but also weird dresses, such as slashed skirts for women and single-piece bathing suits. The indications are that there will be revulsion on the part of the people themselves against eccentric dress and dancing, but meanwhile the Church Conventions which have discussed the matter have reached no binding decision, and the discussions which have taken place have clearly indicated that even amongst ecclesiastics themselves honest doubt often prevails.

On the other hand, some preachers have gained much notoriety lately by denouncing from the pulpit all fashions of dress and dancing which "have a tendency to lower the standard of public morals," and have called upon the Church as a body to organise a modern crusade for dress and dance reform. Simultaneously leading members of the Chicago Women's Club have condemned the current styles as unfit in many instances for modest gentlemen, and a movement for dress reform which will consider modesty as its basis, will be taken up by the Chicago Club at its first regular meeting in October.

DIVERGENT OPINIONS.

As to weird dancing, there is more difference of opinion here than ever. The Turkey Trot, as seen at Newport and Atlantic City, is a refined exhibition, and the question arises whether the real issue is not so much the dance itself as the manner and deportment of the exponents. The Church Conventions here have not considered this aspect of the problem, and in the resolution on the subject it is usually proposed to condemn the dance without reference to the performers, just as if the Turkey Trot, Bunny Hug, and Dinner Lunch, as danced by young people on the lawns at Newport were the same thing as the dances of similar names as seen in low-class ginshops in San Francisco.

Of one thing, Americans are assured, namely, that the embargo placed upon weird dances will not diminish the output of new varieties. Despatches from Atlantic City to-day report that the "Mule Walk" is the very latest. It is now danced on every pier and in every hotel of that enterprising seaside resort, and so far has not aroused indignation.

The Balk begins with the Turkey Trot movement, and changes when the musicians suddenly strike up an air that permits of a horse gallop being danced. Another switch sends the dancers off into the Tango step. Then the music changes abruptly and the strains of a delightful waltz drift out across the ball-room. The dancers balk indignantly. They refuse to move even a single step. Then an inharmonious burst of Turkey-Trot music enlivens the mules again and the revellers swing on once more.

AMERICAN LOVE TRAGEDY.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The discovery of the dead bodies of a man and a woman lying side by side in a suburban park in New York on August 3 was the subject of much romantic speculation, because of a letter found on the ground declaring that the couple had "sinned and agreed to die together."

An investigation shows that the man was Harry Elliott, an Englishman about 50 years old, who shot and killed Ellen Sidley and afterwards shot himself, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

It appears that while a romantic attachment between the couple undoubtedly existed, yet the final decision to "die together" was not reached until Saturday night, when Elliott's wife, a strapping woman 6 ft high, presented herself at his clandestine lodgings and showed every indication of making things exceedingly hot for the misguided pair. She said that Ellen Sidley, an attractive young Irishwoman, was her cousin, and added that she was a designing young minx. She was not much over 20, and while living in her house laid siege to the affections of her husband. They had eloped about a month ago, and had since passed as a married couple away on their honeymoon.

Mrs. Odea, a New York boarding-house keeper, said that "Mr. and Mrs. Elliott" had been living with them until Saturday, when they disappeared. "Mrs. Elliott" told her that she had come to America two years ago from Kilmarney. Mrs. Odea said she had never seen a pair more attached to each other.

The letter signed by the couple asked that they might be buried side by side, but this request will be ignored.

WOMEN AT THE BAR.

ADMISSION REFUSED IN ITALY.

In a lengthy judgment, the Court of Cassation at Rome has just dismissed the appeal of Professor Theresa Labriola against a decision of the Court of Appeal, which refused to enrol her among barristers authorised to practise in the law courts of Italy. The Court of Cassation has confirmed the decision of the lower Court on the grounds that the argument from the silence of the laws is untenable; that no express prohibition was necessary, but rather an express admission, to permit women to practise at the Bar; and that since the consent of the husband would be required before a wife could exercise the function of advocate a married woman did not possess the necessary independent and free status. The husband's consent might be revoked at his will and pleasure, and it would be a strange kind of advocate (says the judgment) who, by the exercise of the husband's veto, might be silenced in the middle of her pleadings.

MARRIAGE IN HASTE.

LESS THOUGHT THAN IN A BUSINESS DEAL.

"The average American marriage is given less time, less consideration or thought than an ordinary business deal. 'Let's get married' seems to be the favourite motto," said Mlle. Aimee d'Arval, who recently, says the "Express" correspondent, landed in New York.

"In France," she said, "as soon as a girl is old enough to know what marriage means she has one certain thing in mind, that is her dowry. What is the result?"

"Our marriages are contracted with more care. Wherever money considerations are involved, one becomes more careful. In our country we cannot marry under the age of thirty without the consent of our parents. When a father is going to give his daughter a certain sum of money on her marriage, he is also going to find out something about the physical condition of his future son-in-law. It is the custom with us to demand from the bridegroom a life insurance policy."

GIPSY SUFFRAGETTES.

A CONCERT PARTY.

The younger members of the Women's Social and Political Union are arranging a great time for themselves—of course in the interest of the "cause."

It takes the form of caravan tours to some of the most delightful spots in England, such as the Lake District watering places on the East Coast etc. Nine of them, all gaily attired as "Gipsy Wanderers" under the command of Miss Lily McDonnell, set forth on a tour through Kent, in mail week.

Their object, a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" was informed by an ardent young Suffragette, who could not be more than seventeen, was "to plead the cause for women in Kent."

"In what form will your propaganda be carried on?" she was asked. "The Gipsy Band" will spread the knowledge of our paper, the "Suffragette," throughout the highways and byways of Kent," was the reply. "We shall give concerts some of our number are concert singers—and then, when we have entertained the people, we shall plead the cause of votes for women."

"Oh, we shall have a ripping time," she concluded, laughing and hurried away to be snatched by her companions prior to departure.

The van was gaily decorated with the Suffragette colours and loaded with Suffragette literature and the party went off amid the good-humoured chaff of a small crowd of spectators.

BEER IN FASHION AGAIN.

CHANGING TASTES IN TABLE DRINKS.

What is the cause of the revival in popularity of ale as a table beverage? That there is a return of its ancient vogue in the resort of London is noted by Mr. Charles Pond.

"Beer has been coming into fashion again for some time," he says, "and the tendency is steadily becoming more marked. I was dining in a West End restaurant last night, and was surprised to notice how many men were drinking beer."

"A few years ago most of them would have chosen whisky and a bottle of table water as a matter of course. There are changing fashions in beverages as in everything else, and beer, after being quite demode as far as London is concerned, is coming into fashion again."

"People have found out, I fancy, that they need in the form of spirit than in the form of beer."

Mr. Pond's observation is plentifully corroborated, says the "Mail," which quotes the opinion of the manager of a well-known restaurant and the proprietor of "one of the few remaining examples of the old London taverns much frequented by the London Bohemians" in support of the statement.

AFTERMATH OF WAR.

DYING SLOWLY FROM STARVATION.

The war is ended. But the misery is beginning. How many people in England who live in comfortable houses, with hot and cold water and electric light, can realise what this means? It means night after night in rain with no covering. It means wearing month after month the same filthy rags. It means dying slowly from starvation.

On July 26, called by an urgent appeal, I rode to Kopliku, a village some two-and-a-half hours from Scutari, burnt by the Montenegrins at the beginning of the war, says the "Manchester Guardian." The head of the district, the old hereditary standard bearer, a man of seventy years, tramped round with me to guide me and give me the names of the heads of houses. For they are scattered far and wide. A scene of horror met me. In all I visited 142 houses—all heaps of ruin. These wretched people offered no resistance. But because they were Moslem they were burnt out by the fanatical Christians. This is the truth. Now two hundred families—some of them of over twenty people—are starving slowly. One hundred and seventy-six have died since peace was made in April. Scarcely any of their fields have been able to cultivate. Their oxen were all taken from them, and they could not plough the land. Corn had they none. Twice did the Austrians give them a small dose of flour. No other help have they had. My fund, alas! with the huge demands upon it, has dwindled, and all I could give was 18s. per house.

In one group of five houses half the people had died. Others are now dying in wretched kennels made of dried fern. Hundreds of shrivelled, wretched children stared at me hungrily. I was ashamed of the wretched 18s. dole. All took it gratefully. It will keep them for a week. And ever the old bairaktar, faithful to his charge as headman, tramped round with me in the burning sun, hoping only to get help for his people. His house is the only one unburnt, for it was taken as headquarters by the Montenegrin Government for Prince Mirko and his staff. They promised that it should not be injured, but it was completely pillaged. Eighteen chests of clothing, every pot and kettle, carried off. Twenty-four persons are there without a change of clothing, and already mending their rags.

It was a well-to-do village, with fertile fields, great corn and hay stacks, and lots full of tobacco. The ground is covered with black and calcined maize where stood the maize sheds, and patches of ashes mark the haystacks. Fruit and timber trees—all felled. The did Montenegrin propose to carry "liberty" (may God forgive her!) into Albania. Her track is black with misery. For her true intention was the destruction of all Moslems, and if help be not forthcoming she will have succeeded. Not only Kopliku but Grizha, with another 200 houses, is slowly starving. Twenty-five other villages are roofless. They have succeeded by means of help in sowing their fields partly, and will have some food. But they are roofless, and as the Serb and Montenegrin armies felled the trees they cannot make roofs. It is summer now, but winter is coming.

The Powers have declared that Albania should be independent, but, after months of delay, have not as yet made any plan for her future. The delegates of the five Powers in Scutari have no jurisdiction beyond the town, otherwise relief work, in the way of road-making, could be started. While the Powers shilly-shally the people whom they propose to liberate starve miserably. Kopliku is not the only district. From Fuka come half-naked, wretched men, who report 500 houses burnt, wrecked, and pillaged. Any help is welcome. Should any money be forthcoming it should be paid into the Albanian Relief Fund, Union and Smith's Bank, Swiss Cottage branch, College Crescent, London, N.W. Two-pence keeps a man for two days. Maize is the staple food. These people have escaped from shells and bullets. Do not let them die of hunger."



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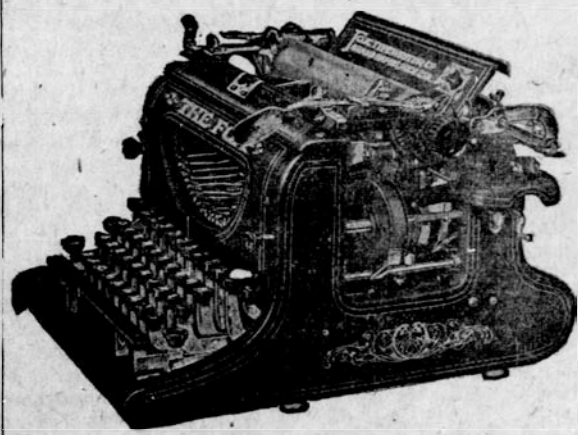
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